

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

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VOL. 33.

EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 9.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real
estates, Orphan's Court and general law business
will receive prompt attention.
42-ly.

J. C. JOHNSON,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business en-
trusted to them.
16-ly.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate
and pension claim agent.
35-ly. Emporium, Pa.

J. H. CALKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Emporium, Pa.
Office—South-west corner of Fourth and Cherry
streets, two doors from Post Office. Special at-
tention given to collections.
36-39-ly.

F. D. LEET,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND
ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hard-
wood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties
desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call
on me.
F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR,
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and
popular house I solicit a share of the public pa-
tronsage. The house is newly furnished and is one
of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county and
30-ly.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office.)
Emporium, Pa.
D. S. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR.
Having assumed control of this popular Restau-
rant I am prepared to serve the public in the
best possible manner. Meals furnished at all
hours. Give me a call.
28-8-ly.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened
for the accommodation of the public. New in all
its appointments, every attention will be paid to
the guests patronizing this hotel.
27-47-ly.

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth
street or at the home of the pupils. Out-of-town
scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this
place.

REMOVAL—
DR. A. W. BAKER
Has removed to the Old Fellows' building,
Emporium, Pa., on the corner of 6th and 7th
a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Political Announcements.
All Announcements under this head must be
signed by the candidate and paid in advance to
insure publication.

CONGRESS.
Editor Press:
Please announce that should the Hon. Chas.
W. Stone not be a candidate to succeed himself,
I am a candidate for Representative in Congress
in the Twenty-seventh district, subject to the
decision of the Republican county conference.
F. H. LANGWORTHY.
Warren, Pa., April 26, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
Editor Press:
Please announce my name as a candidate for
Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to
the decision of the Republican County Con-
vention.
JOHN A. WYKOFF.
Grove, Pa., April 4th, 1898.

Editor Press:
Please announce my name as a candidate for
Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to
the decision of the Republican County Con-
vention.
WM. BERRY.
Sterling Run, Pa., April 8th, 1898.

Editor Press:
Please announce my name as a candidate for
Associate Judge of Cameron county, subject to
the decision of the Republican County Con-
vention.
JOHN McDONALD.
Driftwood, Pa., April 20th, 1898.

Dedication and Free Fight.
HULINGS, W. Va., April 25th, 1898.

Editor Cameron County Press:
DEAR SIR: I wish to report a "hot time in the
old town." On April 25th, the new Baptist
church, of this place, was dedicated. The people
from the back woods farms began to arrive about
eight o'clock in the morning and a steady stream
poured into town all day, although it was very
rainy and wet. There was an excursion train
came down Dry Fork and the people just poured
out of the mountains. The church cost \$1,200
and Rev. Kaash, the pastor and founder collected
about \$100, which makes about \$480 in all. The
day of the dedication was a red letter day
with the natives. They had a free lunch which
consisted of two baskets full with which to feed
the multitude, but the reporter was not there to
see how much of the fragment remained. All
the young men were drunk and just before the
train left for Davis there was a fight, just for
amusement, in which one man nearly lost an
ear. This is a day which will live long in the
minds of the people
BUCKLE.

Muttersbaugh--Wilton.
Our young friend Wm. E. Muttersbaugh, night
clerk in the P. & E. freight office at this place, will lead to
the altar, to-day, Miss Emily Wilton, a
very respected young lady of Drift-
wood. The Press and a host of friends
extend congratulations.

Gone to Hospital.
Chas. Kresge, who was injured by
the cars at this place some weeks ago,
was taken to Philadelphia on Monday
and placed in a Hospital. His foot
does not improve and it was thought
best by his parents to give him the
best treatment.

For Rent.
The Emporium House, situated on
the south side of Fourth street, Em-
porium, Pa., will be for rent after
May 7th, 1898.
B. W. GREEN, Esq.,
Emporium, Pa.

MATANZAS BOMBARDED

Shelled For Half an Hour by
Our Warships.

RETURNED FROM LAND.

Result of the Engagement as Yet
Unknown.

Plan of the American Expedition is to
Seize and Hold Some Suitable Spanish
Territory in the Philippine Islands as
a Base of Operations in Asiatic Waters.
It is Possible This Can Be Done With-
out an Encounter—No Fears That a
Spanish Fleet Will Bombard the Cities
on the North American Coast—Many
Countries Have Declared Their Neu-
trality in the Present Contest—No
Fears of European Intervention—Real
Hostilities May Be Delayed Until Next
Fall.

KEY WEST, April 28.—The New
York, Puritan and the Cincinnati bom-
barded the forts at the mouth of Ma-
tanzas harbor yesterday afternoon.
There were no casualties on our side,
but it is believed that the hail of iron
which pounded in the forts must have
caused some loss of life to the Spaniards,
but nothing is known definitely. The
engagement commenced at 12:57 and
ceased at 1:15.

The object of the attack was to pre-
vent the completion of the earthworks
at Punta Gorda. A battery on the
eastward arm of the bay opened fire
on the flagship and this was also
shelled. About 12 8-inch shells were
from the eastern forts but all fell short.
About five or six light shells were fired
from the half completed battery. Two
of these whizzed over the New York
and one fell short. The ships left the
bay for the open sea, the object of dis-
covering the whereabouts of the bat-
teries having been accomplished. In
the neighborhood of 300 shots were put
on land from the three ships at a range
of from 4,000 to 7,000 yards.

Rear Admiral Sampson, when asked
if he was satisfied with the result, said:
"Yes, I am. I expected to be."
The half-completed Spanish earth-
works and battery were apparently all
ploughed up by shells.

All the ships engaged showed excel-
lent marksmanship throughout the en-
gagement, and when they were firing
at the shortest range nearly every
shell took effect.

The forts which were bombarded
were on a low lying point, and were
considered merely earthworks. They
did not make a good target, yet when
the big guns were fired at the shortest
range portions of the fort could be
seen flying in the air at every shot.
The flagship returned to Havana sta-
tion and the Puritan and Cincinnati
were left on Matanzas station.

TO THE POINT.

War News Batted Down From the Ex-
tended Tides.

The vessels of the American squad-
ron steamed away for Manila Bay for
Manila. On board of one of the ships
was an insurgent chief, who is to lead
the Philippine insurgent forces. Many
Spanish vessels are leaving Manila with
passengers, and the Americans are
anticipating the capture of rich prizes.

The British coasting steamer Killar-
ney, which has just reached Cork, re-
ports having spoken the American
four-masted ship Shenandoah. The
Shenandoah is bound from San Fran-
cisco to Liverpool, and was reported
to have been captured by the Spaniards.

An official dispatch from Manila an-
nounces that the fleet has sailed to
take up its position to meet the United
States squadron. The latter had
not been sighted when the cable mes-
sage was sent, but the American war-
ships were expected at any moment.

President McKinley will not direct the
release of any Spanish vessels that
have been captured by Rear Admiral
Sampson's fleet. The question whether
these vessels or any of them are to be
released will be left to the judgment of
a prize court.

The torpedo boat Foote was fired on
off Cardenas harbor. The Foote ran
close in shore when three gunboats and
one torpedo boat opened fire. One shot
went right over the Foote and the lat-
ter, having only small guns, withdrew.

A dispatch from Manila says that
the Spanish have captured the Ameri-
can bark Saranne loaded with coal.
The gunboat Eleanore captured the bark
and towed her into Iloilo, Philippine
Islands.

Colonel Leonard Wood left for the
West to recruit the regiment of cow-
boys of which Assistant Secretary
Roosevelt is to be lieutenant colonel.

N. Seger's stock of spring and sum-
mer goods is the biggest and best stock
of clothing ever seen in Emporium.

Alaska Letter.
Bonanza Creek, Alaska, March 10, 1898.
MR. HENRY AUCHU,
Kind Friend—

I take great pleasure
to write you in answer of your letter
dated Sept. 27, 1897 and received here
March 8th, 1898. The news that it
brought were anxiously looked for.
It makes our hearts feel happy to re-
ceive news from our friends and rela-
tives once in a while. I had written
you a letter, also one to my wife, and
after three months they were sent
back. You can see it is hard to man-
age mail matter here. You wanted
me to inform you how our party are
getting along. We are getting along
quite well, but there are a few without
fortune yet. Myself, Butler, Malett,
Lyseett, Jarvis Goodman and Jas. Ly-
sett took up a 100 foot claim last fall to
work on shares and left it, as nothing
could be found. We lost our winter's
work. They have a claim on Domini-
on Creek, which I think will bring
them a good profit. I heard the other
day that they had refused \$30,000 for
it, but I think they will get more for
it. I have a claim there myself, but I
that I will lose it as I have not attend-
ed to it but have placed it in the hands of
a lawyer; don't think I will ever get
anything from it.

I sold all I had the other day for
\$15,000, consisting of my share in the
claim I was working for Pelkey and
claim on Bonanza. U. Butler sold his
share the other day for \$6,500 and is
working for us for \$1.50 per hour. I
have worked very hard this winter
and am greatly reduced in flesh.

Jas. Lysett will not do bad this
winter. I think he will realize about
\$5,000.

I take advantage of this opportunity
to write as Mr. Pelkey is going out to
Seattle to transact business. I don't
think he will go to Emporium for some
time yet.

I have worked some very good dirt
this winter. The largest pan that I
washed brought me \$88.00. That same
day I washed four pans that netted me
\$184.00. I washed many good pans
this winter of \$10, \$15 to \$30 per pan.
The pans hold about one and a-half
shovels full of dirt. We use long
handled, round pointed shovels. I
think I can count on \$8,000 or \$9,000
for my winter's work. I am satisfied
that I came here, if I get out safely.

All the sums that I mention are very
small amounts for this country. There
are many men here that have from
\$100,000 to \$300,000. I know quite a
number who sold out last spring for
\$25,000 to \$30,000 and squandered it all
during the summer. They don't care
any more for gold than you do for
gravel. They go into saloons and
blow in \$100 for a treat. It goes fast at
fifty cents a glass. Flour from \$125 to
\$150 per sack; beef \$1.25 per pound.

There are two small saw mills here,
with a capacity of ten to fifteen thou-
sand feet per day. Lumber sells for
\$175 to \$200 per thousand feet. If you
were here with your mill and lumber
yard full it would not take long to
clean it up.

Last summer we could get our meals
at a restaurant for 1.50 per meal, but
I was in town the other day and had
to remain two days. It cost me \$3.50
per meal and \$2.00 for a poor bed. The
regular rates are: Per day, bacon
and beans, 10.50 per day—beds extra.

We had a nice winter—about 31 feet
of snow. Had one cold snap and the
register stood 64° below zero. Four
men were frozen to death.

This is about all I can think of at
present. Remember me kindly to
your wife and family.

With kindest regards to you and
inquiring friends, I remain as ever,
Your friend,

ED. DION.
(Translated from French by Frank Morris.)
—EDITOR.

Summary 1897 Weather.
The annual mean temperature for
Emporium last year was 48.6 degrees,
which was six tenths degrees below the
normal temperature, or in other words
each day last year was short six tenths
degrees of heat, or 216.3 degrees de-
ficiency for the year; the highest
temperature 95 occurred on 5th day of
July, and the lowest 13 below zero on
January 31st. The total rain-fall, in-
cluding melted snow was 38.89 inches,
which is seven inches below normal;
5.28 inches fell in July, and only .94
of an inch in October; 40 inches of snow
fell during the year. There were 125
days on which rain or snow fell; we
had 120 clear days, 147 partly cloudy
days, and 98 cloudy days. The pre-
vailing direction of the wind was from
the west.

Will Enter the Navy.
A private letter from Dr. W. H.
Ush informs us that he expects to be
assigned to duty this week. He passed
very creditable examination.

JUNIOR BUCKTAILS NOW ORGANIZING!

A volunteer company, to be
known as the "Junior Bucktail
Company" of Cameron county, is
now being formed at Emporium.
The business rooms of the Press
office are being used as temporary
recruiting headquarters until suit-
able rooms can be procured. Any
able bodied man between the ages
of eighteen and forty-five and not
less than five feet, four inches in
height will be enrolled in the com-
pany. As soon as the enlistment
roll contains one hundred and
three names, the company will be
organized and commence drilling,
so as to be ready in case they should
be called out.

Public School Entertainment.
The entertainment given by the
public schools last Friday evening was
one of the best ever given in Emporium
and those who failed to see it missed a
rare treat. That the pupils were well
trained was evident from the fact that
not a single break was made through-
out the entire program, which certainly
reflects much credit on the ones who
had the training in charge.

The May pole dance, lily, parasol
and fan drills were executed perfectly,
while the singing and comic manouvers
of the two little Chinese brought
down the house. The play entitled
"The Hoyden" which was given by a
cast composed of pupils from the High
School, elicited much applause and
held the interest of the audience till
the close.

The music by the High School Chorus
was fine and clearly demonstrates the
advantages to be obtained from the
teaching of music in the public schools.

Emmanuel Church.
Rev. Prescott, of Port Allegany,
will exchange places with Rector Rob-
ertson next Sunday—morning and
evening. The Rev. gentleman is an
able talker and thinker and our readers
will profit by attending Emmanuel
church next Sunday. On account of
the Baccalaureate services, the services
in the evening will be changed to 6:30
o'clock.

Commencement Exercises.
The commencement exercises of the
Emporium High School will be held
Thursday evening, May 5th, 1897.
Reserved seats will be on sale at Harry
S. Lloyd's Tuesday morning, May 3d.

TWO HAPPY LADS.
**Came Down from Emporium to Enlist
and Are Now Reserves.**

Ex-Senator Landis, who is now Chief
Clerk at the Mint, was busy yesterday
morning, calculating on the possibili-
ties of the necessity for extra coin-
ing for war purposes, when his office was
entered by two stalwart lads, one of
whom handed him the following letter:

EMPORIUM, PA., April 25, 1898.

Hon. John H. Landis, Chief Clerk, U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR MR. LANDIS:—This will be handed to you
by Mr. Cassels, of this place, who goes to Phila-
delphia for the purpose of entering the navy of
the United States with the laudable ambition of
helping to thrash the Spaniards.

He is, as you will notice, a finely built fellow,
and is all right clear through. He was raised
along the ocean and is at home on the water,
and will be a valuable addition to Uncle Sam's
task.

We would like you to put him onto the ropes
and help him to get on deck as soon as possible.

Steer him at once into the place where they
make sailor boys, and help him all you can to
get where he can see service. He don't want to
go to play. He is in it for fight. Anything you
may be able to do for him will be greatly appre-
ciated.

Yours, with the hope that Old Glory will win
in a canter.
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY.
Johnson and McNarney are promi-
nent up-the-State lawyers and personal
friends of Chief Clerk Landis. The lad who
handed in the letter explanatorily in-
troduced his chum by saying: "He
wants to go, too." "He" is Alfred A.
Trude, of Austin, Potter county. A
letter to the commander of the Naval
Reserves was given Mr. Cassels, with
instructions how to reach Queen street
wharf, and the boys left, well satisfied,
so far, with their reception.

Two hours later they again entered
the Mint, their faces beaming with
pleasure. They thanked Mr. Landis
again and again for his interest in
them and promised that they would
do their share in fulfilling "the hope
that Old Glory will win in a canter."
Phila. Inquirer.

The Coudersport Enterprise issues
three times a week until further notice
—giving all the latest war news. Com-
mendable enterprise.

REV. F. W. RAIKES DEAD.

Rev. F. W. Raikes, formerly
Rector of Emmanuel church, Em-
porium, Pa., died at Buffalo last
night. His funeral takes place on
Saturday. A number of our church
people will attend his funeral.

Able Address.

The Renovo Record in last week's
issue quotes from the able address
delivered by B. W. Green, Esq., of
Emporium, before the Railroad men at
Renovo, the following:

B. W. GREEN, ESQ.'S ADDRESS.

B. W. Green, Esq., of Emporium,
the Republican candidate for Judge of
this district, then addressed the meet-
ing. He opened his remarks by ex-
tending thanks to the committee for
this opportunity to be present, as he
was heartily in accord with the spirit
of the meeting and its objects. He
thought the meeting of the employer
and employees of this great system,
which is so closely allied with every
material interest, not only within our
commonwealth, from which it derives
its good name, but with the nation at
large, to which it is the right arm of
strength, will certainly have lasting
results, for good, not only for those
who are present, but to a considerable
extent upon the working of this line of
transportation for their pleasure and
prosperity. It is fitting for us on this
sacred day that we should turn our
thoughts to our duty to our fellow
man, to the community, to the state
and nation under which we live, and
last but not least, as employer and
employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The grand conception of the idea of
doing unto others as we would others
should do unto us, that has been the
guiding star to humanity for ages and
has stood the test of time, continues
and will for all time to come. That it
is one of the cardinal and essential
self-imposed requirements among your
membership to cultivate morality and
intellectual attainments is to be highly
commended.

He then reviewed the history of the
progress made by railroads in the
United States. They have been the
advance agents of progress and civiliza-
tion; they have developed and opened
to the use and employment of man the
best resources of a continent within a
comparatively short time, and within
the recollection of many here the first
trans-continental line was completed.
And now the canvas covered "prairie
schooner" has given away to the ex-
press trains with all their modern con-
veniences and luxuries on at least
three complete systems of railroads
from ocean to ocean. From 40,000 miles
of railroads in 1865 the records show an
increase to 185,000 miles, being one-
third of that upon the earth's surface.
Any single industry pales into insignif-
icance when compared with it. He
then spoke of labor and capital, which
must of necessity go hand in hand.
The great industries of this or any
other country are interchangeable in
their cause and effect upon each other
and an injury to one is a disaster to
the other, and is like taking out a rail
in the way of a rapidly moving train,
that by the very nature of things must
result in great loss of property if not
of life. The fact remains that the
shareholders of a great corporation like
the one you represent numbers
into thousands and includes the labor-
ing man, the widow, the orphan, and
what may be termed the great inter-
mediate class, either directly or indi-
rectly. This stock is owned by and is
the corner stone of the foundation of
security for the beneficial associations,
the life insurance companies and the
saving institutions of the country.
These institutions are safe in your
hands. He also referred to the great-
ness of the Pennsylvania Railroad; its
rapid and substantial growth which
reaches out in every direction in the
most populous parts of the Union; the
important part which it took in the
civil war; the mutual feeling which
exists between officers and employees,
and that for at least twenty-one years,
this great, good and faithful army of
employees have been loyal to them-
selves and their employers and have
followed the leadership of good sense,
and kept in the service and aided the
company with good will and good
works. In closing he paid a high
compliment to the gentlemanly and
courteous treatment of the Pennsylv-
ania Railroad Company's employees
who, he said, were brave and fearless
in the performance of every duty and
met every just requirement.

High School Alumni.
A meeting of the Emporium High
School Alumni Association was held at
the high school building last evening
for the purpose of perfecting arrange-
ments for the holding of an alumni
banquet. It was voted to hold the
banquet on Friday evening, May 6th
and an executive committee of six
were appointed to make all necessary
preparations for the event. Commit-
tee to prepare a list of toasts and also
to look after a musical program were
appointed. The following officers
were elected to serve for the ensuing
year: Pres. Don. M. Larrabee; Vice
Pres. Miss Cecilia Hogan; Treas. Mrs.
J. P. McNarney; Sec'y. Geo. A. Walker,
Jr.

A special meeting will be held Fri-
day evening April 29th, for the pur-
pose of hearing the reports of the
several committees. Let all members
be sure to attend.

12 PAGES.

Pressed Bricks.

The Dons are trying to be gay.
But they'll find out to their sorrow
That we are only putting off to-day,
What we can do to Morro.

Late style hats at Soble's.

Hang out your flags! Show your
colors!

War! War—in clothing prices at N.
Seger's!

This spring negligee shirts for 39c at
Soble's.

The Emporium Creamery is rapidly
forging to the front.

The hub factory at Beechwood is
now in full operation.

Herman Anderson has made exten-
sive improvements on his house.

Erie mail train came in Sunday night
crippled. The yard engine took the
train to Renovo.

Thad More is enlarging his barn and
making other improvements on his
Sixth street property.

P. Schweikart is rebuilding the house
belonging to Mr. Williams on the
corner of Portage street and the Plank
road.

Have you looked over our elegant
neckwear stock yet? If not you should
do so. Nicest stock in this vicinity at
Soble's.

Miss Raymond has commenced to
put in a sewer, preparatory to building
on a large addition to her store. Con-
tractor Schweikart has charge of the
work.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Baptist
church, will serve a Chicken and
Waffle supper, Friday, April 29th.
A liberal share of the public patronage
is respectfully requested. Supper 25
cents

Wm. McDonald visited St. Marys
last evening and assisted in the orga-
nization of the Elks. There were large
numbers of bucks from adjoining towns
and counties and a large order was
instituted.

Prices in the general trade depart-
ments will eventually rise now that
war is on, but N. Seger will continue
to offer unprecedented bargains in
clothing and men's furnishing. The
war cannot affect N. Seger's rock bot-
tom prices.

Our citizens should take pride in the
appearance of our public streets and
clean up all rubbish in front of their
respective premises. The street com-
missioner expects to place the street
scraper at work within a day or two
and desires all obstructions removed.
Clean up!

Mr. R. W. Bruce, of Glen Union, who
is a candidate for delegate to the Re-
publican State convention, was in town
Monday, interviewing his political
friends for support at the coming Re-
publican county primaries, to be held
May 21st. Mr. Bruce expresses him-
self friendly to the interests of Hon.
Chas. W. Stone, of Warren, for Gov-
ernor.—Renovo Record.

Our stock of men's and boys' cloth-
ing is complete. All the latest fabrics
and made up to fit and wear. Why
pay from \$20 to \$30 for tailor made
clothes when you can get just as
good a fit and just as good a suit in
every particular for \$10 to \$12. If you
are a skeptic on this subject try us or
ask any of our numerous customers.

JOHN J. SOBLE.

Ladies are invited to look at our new
arrivals in dress goods, like silks, silko-
lines, silk gingham and organdies,
black brocade—absolutely fast black,
lace curtains and window laces, white
bedspreads, fine linen damask tablings
and napkins to match, ladies and
misses muslin underwear in night
dresses, corset covers, skirts, also
ladies wrappers and babies robes. In
the celebrated Black Cat Brand of the
leather stockings, we keep a full assort-
ment of sizes. These are unapproached
for durability. Try them and you will
always want them. Ladies and Misses
ribbed jersey vests from 10 cents up.
Note the address.

D. E. OLMSTED.

Near Old Fellows Hall.

Commencement Flowers.

Any orders for commencement flow-
ers left with class No. 10 of the M. E.
Sunday School will receive prompt at-
tention. All orders should be in not
later than Saturday night.

Good Send-Off.

Ridgway's Company H, National
Guard, departed yesterday for Mt.
Gretna and were given a royal send-off
by the patriotic citizens of that place.
The town was gallantly decorated with
flags and bunting and six hundred
school children together with G. A. R.
Post acted as an escort to the depot.

WAR DOGS ARE LOOSED.

Diplomacy Fails and Cannon Will Settle Cuba's Fate.

The North Atlantic Squadron is Ordered to Blockade Havana and Other Seaports on the Island—No Formal Declaration Marks the Opening of Hostilities.

Washington, April 22.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by congress. The stirring events of Wednesday were succeeded yesterday with rapidity by others of equal importance, culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic Squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may be said to date from April 21, 1898.

Two minutes after the opening of the state department yesterday came word from Minister Woodford that, the Spanish government having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the president's ultimatum, he had asked for his passports.

The administration in a public statement announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations. Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange an outline of a plan of campaign, or rather to determine how to begin the execution of a plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the army and navy departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic Squadron to begin the blockade of Havana.

The North Atlantic Squadron under Capt. Sampson's command makes a splendid array of fine vessels, comprising battleships such as the Iowa and Indiana; monitors like the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite; armored cruisers like the New York, flagship; protected cruisers such as the Cincinnati, Marblehead and Montgomery; gunboats like the Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis; regular torpedo boats such as the Erie, Cushing and Winslow, not to speak of the large number of fast yachts and other vessels that have been added to the fleet by purchase. This force is quite competent to blockade all the ports in Cuba, or at least all the ports connected by rail with Havana and likely to be used to supply that place in the event of a siege with food and munitions of war. This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade and endeavor to force the Spanish fleet to battle.

Minister Woodford's action during the day, as reported to the state department, indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme. A significant feature of his message was the statement that the Spanish government notified him that it regarded its withdrawal of Minister Polo as terminating diplomatic negotiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the intention of our government to continue Mr. Woodford as a medium of communication until Saturday noon. Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul General Bowen at Barcelona to cause all the American consuls in Spain to immediately withdraw from the country. He further stated that he had informed the Spanish government after asking for his passports that he had placed the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British embassy.

It was found necessary to frame a notice to the powers of the intention of our government to establish a blockade of Havana, a notification required by international law.

The navy department, aside from giving orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy and purchased another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary craft and some small yachts. The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the department and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squadron. One suggestion was that it is heading to cut off the fine battleship Oregon, now on its way from the Pacific coast, to join Capt. Sampson's command. There is also some fear that the Oregon may be taken at an unfair advantage without knowledge of the existence of war by the Spanish torpedo destroyer now at Buenos Ayres. Possibly with a view to avoiding a conflict in the straits of Magellan, where she would be at a disadvantage, the Oregon has been ordered to go around Cape Horn.

Relative to the news from Chicago that the three revenue cutters on the lakes cannot be availed of for naval purposes, it is said that the department had some time ago abandoned the idea of using these craft, owing to the difficulties in getting them to the Atlantic seaboard.

In the war department many orders flew to and fro relative to the concentration of troops in the south, and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the president, resulting in the determination to call for 100,000 volunteers as soon as congress passes the necessary legislation.

Postmaster General Gary Resigns. Washington, April 22.—Postmaster General Gary has resigned on account of ill health. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, was nominated by the president as his successor. The senate confirmed the nomination. It was owing entirely, it is said, to Mr. Gary's health that he resigned. He has suffered a great deal of late from a general breaking down of the system. Charles Emory Smith, the new postmaster general, is editor of the Philadelphia Press. He has been minister to Russia, is an active republican and known to public men throughout the United States.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

The Full Text of the Ultimatum to Spain—Why the Document was Never Presented.

Washington, April 22.—The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued yesterday:

On April 20, 1898, the department of state served notice of the purposes of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolution passed by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the state department a request for his passports, which were furnished to him. A copy of the instruction to Woodford is herewith appended:

Woodford, Minister, Madrid:—You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst. and approved to-day in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the president directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination that it is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by noon on Saturday next there be no communication to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

SHERMAN. The United States minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. Thursday morning the department received from Gen. Woodford a telegram, a copy of which is herewith attached, showing that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States. Following is Woodford's telegram:

Madrid, April 21, 1898. Sherman, Washington:—Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram and before I had communicated same to the Spanish government, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs notified me that the diplomatic relations broken between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports and will turn legation over to British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

WOODFORD.

WALTHALL IS DEAD.

One of Mississippi's United States Senators Passes Away.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi, died in his apartments at the Cairo yesterday, at 5:30 p. m. His death was not unexpected, the end having been foreseen for several days. Senator Walthall's illness dated from January, when he contracted a cold. In February he suffered from an attack of bilious fever and from this he never recovered. His last address in the senate was made on April 7, when he delivered a eulogy on his late colleague, Senator George.

Edward C. Walthall was born in Richmond, Va., in 1831. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, rising to the rank of major general. His profession was the law. With the exception of 14 months from January, 1894, to March, 1895, Mr. Walthall sat continuously in the senate since March 12, 1885. He was first appointed to this position to fill the vacancy caused by the nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to a position in President Cleveland's first cabinet, and has been re-elected whenever his term has expired since that time. Previous to his resignation in 1894 he had been elected for the term beginning in 1895, and he had only to return and take his seat at the expiration of the term for which he had retired.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Spaniards Have Just Found Out That Their Coal Supply is at a Very Low Ebb.

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Barcelona says: "Grave apprehensions are entertained in the highest government circles that the issue of war may be decided not by valor, enthusiasm and dogged perseverance, qualities of which the Spaniards possess an abundance, but by reserves of coal and victuals, of which they have made but a scanty provision in Cuba. In respect of coal they are worse off than they have hitherto imagined."

"The Spanish government, firmly believing down to the very last moment that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the pope and the powers, neglected to lay in sufficient coal, despite the representations made to them by one or two far-seeing naval officers. Besides this, it is believed they never once inquired of the British or other neutral governments whether coal would be regarded as contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things which may be fraught with unpleasant surprises and bring hostilities to a premature end."

Woodford Goes to France.

Madrid, April 22.—Gen. Woodford left Madrid last night. There was a great jingo demonstration at the station. The authorities of the different Spanish provinces through which the train with Gen. Woodford on board passed, have received instructions to take the necessary steps to protect it until the French frontier is reached.

Greater New York is Bankrupt.

New York, April 22.—The condition which leads Mayor Van Wyck to speak of "this bankrupt city of New York" grows more serious. The mayor has decided that the city has passed its constitutional debt limit and can make no new expenditures. This has brought everything to a standstill. Great distress has been caused. Workingmen especially have been made to suffer. Improvements which had been begun have been abandoned, and others which had been planned have been laid on the shelf indefinitely. Contractors have been told they can get no money from the city.

TO AVENGE THE MAINE.

Sampson's Fleet of Warships Goes to Cuba.

The Gunboat Nashville Fires the First Shot in the War—A Spanish Merchantman to Surrender—The Squadron's Destination is Said to be Matanzas.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The North Atlantic squadron, except the monitors Terror and Puritan and some of the smaller ships, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock Friday morning for the shores of Cuba. Besides the two monitors the ships left behind were the gunboat Helena, cruiser Marblehead and dispatch boat Dolphin.

The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Key light at 7 a. m., when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura, from Pascagoula, Miss., for Rotterdam, with lumber, was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bow from the four-inch gun on the port side. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bow brought her to. A prize crew was put aboard. Capt. Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he accepted the situation philosophically. The Nashville towed her prize into this port.

The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet. Marines are pacing the deck of the Spaniard and her crew of 28 is lounging about the decks. Not a man is in irons. According to prize laws Capt. Maynard will turn the prisoners over to United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition. The monitor Puritan sailed to join the fleet last night.

On excellent authority it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Capt. Aranguren, brother of the late Gen. Aranguren. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas.

A BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Announcing to the World that It Exists.

Washington, April 23.—The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued yesterday:

By the president of the United States:

Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the president of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution the president of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in order to enforce said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports, or attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will, in case of refusal, be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed 30 days to issue therefrom. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 123d.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the president.

John Sherman, secretary of state.

WOODFORD'S GRIT.

He Shows It During the Trip Across Spain—His Train Attacked by a Mob.

Madrid, April 23.—Gen. Woodford, the United States minister, accompanied by his staff and others, reached the frontier Friday morning after some exciting experience. The Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legation, and at Valladolid the train was attacked. Mr. Moreno was the member of the United States legation singled out by the Spanish police for capture, on the ground that he is a subject of Spain, but the attempt was frustrated owing to the presence of mind of the minister.

At Valladolid the train was attacked and stoned. Windows were broken and the civil guards were compelled to protect his carriage with drawn swords. Woodford, however, slept throughout the disturbance. At Tolosa the Spanish police made a determined effort to capture Moreno, but Woodford stood in the doorway of the carriage, declaring he should only be removed by force. Then the police gave up the attempt. Mr. Moreno was Woodford's secretary and a British subject.

Paris, April 23.—Gen. Woodford, accompanied by the party with which he left Madrid, arrived in this city last evening.

The War Revenue Bill.

Washington, April 23.—Republican members of the ways and means committee have completed the war revenue measure. The bill will raise between \$95,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually. The principal decision made Friday was not to place a tax upon railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of one cent upon chewing gum and two to four cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines. These additions are made to the stamp tax act of 1860, which is re-enacted with modifications.

FOR 100,000 VOLUNTEERS.

President McKinley is About to Issue a Call to the Nation's Citizen Soldiers—The Question of Privateering.

Washington, April 23.—There were two further important steps in Washington yesterday towards actual hostilities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura, off Key West. The first was the issue by the president of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports, and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war. The proclamation was delayed in issue until to-day, owing to the fact that it had been prepared in advance of the adoption of certain amendments to the bill.

The proclamation calls for 100,000 men to serve as volunteers for one year. If the precedents are followed, Secretary Alger upon the issuance of the proclamation will request the executives of the states to detach from the militia the quota they may be called on to furnish.

In addition there was a notable retirement from the navy department in the case of Capt. Royal B. Bradford, chief of the equipment division, who became so impatient to join in active service that he addressed a letter to the president resigning his position and stating that he wished to command a warship.

Capt. Bradford addressed a similar letter to Secretary Long with the addition of a request to have a command of an active warship. The resignation will be given one of the best ships in the navy.

The state department addressed an identical note to the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality.

The statement declares that our government will not resort to privateering; that enemy's goods in neutral bottoms, save contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods not contraband and under enemy's flag are safe from seizure and that blockades to be binding must be effective. These are the principles laid down in the Paris agreement of 1856. The officials are not disturbed at notice from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great powers will not tolerate privateering.

The following statement has been obtained from a high official: "Contraband of war—in determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is contraband of war, it is classified: 1—Absolute contraband; 2—occasional or conditional contraband; 3—goods not contraband. The first class includes all goods of a warlike character.

The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, machinery, iron, etc., which are 'subservient' to warlike use, and destined for the use of the enemy.

The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use. No article of merchandise is contraband unless transported beyond territorial waters of a neutral state, nor unless destined for an enemy's port, or for an enemy's use.

FOUGHT FOR AN HOUR.

Florida Fishermen Claim to Have Witnessed a Combat Between a Spanish Man-of-War and an American Monitor.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23.—According to private dispatches received by the Times-Union and Citizen last night the first naval battle of the war took place opposite Boynton, about 25 miles south of Palm Beach, at 10 o'clock Friday morning. George Lyman, a reliable man, and several others who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and ran to the beach. They reported to the postmaster at Lantana that a United States monitor was chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war conveying a coal or transport ship. The Spaniard replied shot for shot. The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke from the funnels was visible on the southern horizon, in which direction they were traveling. There is no verification of the story.

Why Was She Allowed to Depart? New York, April 23.—Valuable implements of war left this port yesterday for the Spanish army in Cuba. They are steel box cars protected by steel armor plate and are designed to be used on railroads to protect the Spanish soldiers in their contest with Cuban troops and those of the United States. The cars were loaded on the steamer Aloedene. This steamer was chartered recently by the Ward line. The cargo of the steamer consists of a large quantity of provisions consigned to Spanish merchants in Havana, in addition to these moving forts.

Engineers Disabled the Spanish Fleet. Galveston, Tex., April 23.—It is reported by Capt. Barnes, of the British steamer Assoum, which arrived here Friday from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, that the delay of the Spanish fleet at that place, which was attributed to rough seas, was in fact due to the deliberate disabling of the engines by the engineers, who did not want to cross the seas. Repairs were made by local mechanics, as engineers could not be trusted.

A Great Gold Find.

Seattle, Wash., April 23.—The steamer City of Seattle brings confirmation of the great gold find of two poor Swedes, who went to Monte Cristo island to cut logs. While digging by the side of the cabin, one Swede struck pay dirt which yielded between 50 cents and \$5 a pan. George Johansen and John Blake discovered a huge bison's head, with magnificent horns. It lay on a bed of rock and was perfectly fossilized. Adhering to the horns and skull were particles of gold, which aggregated \$41 in value. The fossil will be forwarded to the Smithsonian institution.

THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From the Republican, Scranton, Pa.

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood. No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, and the system responds to the disorder.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyke, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says:

"Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially after taking a meal. The trouble became so severe when I awoke in the morning, I did not know what the ailment was, but it became speedily worse, and I was in constant misery."

"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. I took nearly all the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered digestion. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing."

FROM HER VIEW.

A Lady Passenger Chats Very Interestingly About Street-Car Etiquette.

A man standing on the back platform of an east-bound Euclid car was much amused by a conversation he couldn't help overhearing between two well-dressed women. It was six o'clock and, of course, the car was crowded. There were several ladies on the platform and the two who talked were close to the involuntary listener.

"Dreadful, isn't it, out here?" said one lady.

"Yes," said the other, but what can you do? I'm dreadfully ashamed to go home at this time of the afternoon. We have no business on these cars. I declare it's too bad. Just see all those men standing up in the car and all the women sitting down. They should be ashamed of themselves—the women, I mean. I'm glad that some of the men don't get up. They serve the women just right. Men are so foolish about such things—I mean giving up their seats. Of course nine gentlemen out of every ten will offer their seats, but I never want to accept one. We have no right to expect such favors. And yet what can you do? It keeps a woman looking so foolish, hemming and hawing and trying to refuse a seat. I tried it once or twice, and then sat down after all. The trouble is the men don't believe we are honest when we refuse a seat—and I guess most of the time they are right. There, look in the car now and see the poor, pale-faced man giving the stout woman his seat. It's too bad. That man has been bending over a desk all day, and I suppose the woman has been out to some afternoon euchre party. These things are unjustly arranged. Perhaps times will even them up. Oh, this is your street? Good night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Love's Labor Lost.

He looked into her eyes soulfully, but she seemed totally oblivious of it. There was admiration and love in his glance, but she did not heed it. There was a passion and rapturous longing in it, but it did not affect her.

The fact of the matter was that he was cross-eyed and she did not know whether it was all intended for her or the girl on the other side of the room.—Chicago Post.

Klondike.

Bills—Hello! where are you going with that door mat?

Gilks—Taking it to the assay office. A friend of mine, just returned from the Klondike, called on me and wiped his feet on it.—Richmond Dispatch.

The woman with a baby and the woman without one are always sorry for each other.—Chicago News.

LOUIS SELLS.

Of the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers' Combined Shows, Writes a Letter.

Mr. Louis Sells, Columbus, Ohio.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Mr. Louis Sells expresses his opinion of Pe-r-u-na. The strain and wear and tear of managing the greatest circus and menagerie on earth can be better imagined than described. Countless travels, broken sleep, irregular habits, continual strains, great risks, immense expense, surging multitudes and an appalling array of important details too numerous to mention. In all this strain he considers Pe-r-u-na his best friend. He writes as follows: "You are putting upon the market one of the best remedies of which I have any knowledge. Wherever I travel I hear Pe-r-u-na spoken of in the highest terms. My personal use of it leads me to know of its remarkable efficacy in all cases of chronic catarrh, coughs, colds and chronic affections. A few doses of Pe-r-u-na will cure colds, stop coughs and prevent what would otherwise become chronic catarrhal conditions. I trust that the Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Company will meet with the success that the merits of their great remedy entitles them. I recommend Pe-r-u-na to everybody."

A new edition of the beautifully illustrated book, entitled "Facts and Faces," is now ready for mailing. A free regular habit sent to any address by The Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

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\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin House's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHINCLOSS, President.

88-89.

FINE LIQUOR STORE

—IN—

EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, etc. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES,

BRANDIES,

GINS AND

WINES,

BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.

Choice Line of

Bottled Goods.

In addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Our Pool and Billiard Room is open building.

CALL AND SEE MR.

A. A. McDONALD,

PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Bottler and Dealer in

BEER,

WINES,

WHISKIES,

And Liquors of All Kinds.

The best of goods always

carried in stock and every-

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The job department of the Press is complete, and all kinds of printing can be done at the best of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
[Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.]
For President Judge,
B. W. GREEN, of Cameron,
[Subject to the decision of the Republican District Convention.]

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Remember that the Cuban war resolutions were passed by Republican votes and that the only votes cast against them in the Senate were given by Democrats, Populists and "Silver Republicans."

The Dingley law continues to do its duty in the face of the disquieting war talk, which must affect importations. The receipts of the Treasury Department during April up to the present time have averaged more than a million dollars a day.

Any foreigner who wants to hit the American nail on the head now has ample opportunity to do so. Recent figures of the Treasury Department show that American nails, the product of American factories, are going to all parts of the world, getting as far south as Patagonia and South Africa, and finding purchasers in every direction.

Wheat is selling in the New York markets at \$1.09. On the day that McKinley was inaugurated it sold in New York at 93 cents. On the day of McKinley's election it was 85 cents. At the date of Bryan's nomination, it was 64 cents. Two years after Cleveland's inauguration, it was 58 cents, and in October of 1894, just after the adoption of the Wilson tariff, it was 54 cents per bushel, just half its present price.

The recent purchase by the Government of five large vessels, built at Newport News, Virginia, is another evidence of the growing industrial and manufacturing conditions in the South, and helps to explain the marked change in public sentiment in that section, which is illustrated by the vote the Dingley protective tariff bill received and the large number of votes in both Senate and House, from that section, coming from Democrats and Populists, as well as Republican members.

Every minute since the destruction of the Maine has been precious to those who are preparing for war. The cry in Congress and out of Congress for years has been that the United States was absolutely unprepared for war both as to its navy and its coast defenses and those familiar with the situation recognize the wisdom of the President's course in refusing to accede to the demand for instant action until such steps could be taken as to put the Government and the country upon a war footing.

The money in circulation in the United States to-day is \$246,000,000 greater than when the Democratic convention of 1896 demanded the free coinage of silver in order to increase the money in circulation.

First Fork Items.

The farmers here are having a hard time to get in any crops on account of wet weather. Some have not sowed their oats yet.
R. M. Williams was down Friday and Saturday from Austin.
Joe Burlingame has built quite an addition to his barn.

Jessie Logue has the foundation for a new house laid on the other side of the road from his old one.

Cliff Lorchbaugh is very sick and is attended by Dr. Walraven, of Costello.
Mr. Ed. Bowers is a little under the weather, but keeps all the fishermen that want to stop with him having as high as sixteen at one time last week.
Harry Evans of Williamsport formerly of Austin, was among the crowd, also Elm Ballou, of Austin.

Wescott Burlingame has the timber out for a large shed to be attached to his barn.

The school directors are putting in patent seats at the Gilmore school house.

It is reported that Ezra Louge and Logue escaped the slide in the Chikot Pass, that killed so many, as they did not work on Sunday and that was the day it happened. They had not got their goods all up to the head of the Pass yet, but were camped there and resting until Monday.

Mrs. W. Bailey is slowly improving.

Mason Hill Letter.

Mrs. Annie Cranton, of Sterling Run, has been the guest of Mrs. C. W. Williams for the past few days.

A Jew store on wheels passed over the Hill Saturday.

Huntley Miller visited his mother over Sunday.

W. U. Barr, the Mix Run lumberman, passed over the Hill on Friday, en route to the county seat.

Mrs. Chas. Williams has been laid up with the rheumatism for a few days.

L. B. Russell, woods superintendent of Medix Run Lumber Co., spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barr visited friends on Huston Hill over Sunday.

David Ives, book keeper for the Grove Hill Lumber Co., returned home on Saturday owing to the scarcity of ink.

It is rumored that Mr. Smart, of this place, has accepted a position as reporter for the Pittsburg Dispatch and will leave for Havana in the near future.

Mr. C. W. Williams had business in Emporium one day last week.

C. M. Bailey visited his brother at Dent's Run, Sunday.

PREGGY.

Rich Valley Notes.

Items are scarce; but rain and mud are plenty.

Gordon Lewis fell and sprained his wrist last Thursday.

L. Lockwood is tearing down his barn in order to build greater.

Elder Walter Readett and family arrived last Monday and are comfortably settled in their new home. He preached Sunday evening in the Wesleyan church.

E. D. Champlain, of Costello, and Mr. Coleord, of Keating Center, drove here last Friday and remained till Sunday morning. Mr. Champlain preached in the Sweets school house Sabbath afternoon and also in the evening. We can testify that it was a good place to be and we enjoyed a rich feast from the precious Word of God.

ADINA.

Beats the Klondyke.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondyke. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles at L. Taggart's drug store. Regular size 50 cts. and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

The things we buy for almost nothing are seldom worth a penny more.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merit. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25 cts. per box. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.
Keep the head cool, and the feet warm and bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and all Blood, Liver and Kidney diseases. Call on R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Thos. A. Green, Johnsonburg; C. C. Craven, Sterling Run. 32-12y.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF
Unseated Lands
IN
CAMERON COUNTY

For the Years 1896 and 1897.

AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to amend an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1815, and further Supplement thereto, I, W. L. Thomas, Treasurer of the County of Cameron, hereby give notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless all arrears of taxes due on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Cameron County, Pa., are paid before the day of sale, the sale of such part of each tract as will pay the cost and taxes chargeable thereon, will be sold by public vendue at the Court House, in Emporium Borough, County of Cameron, on **Second Monday in June**, it being the 13th day of the month, and be continued by adjournment from day to day, until the amount necessary for the payment of taxes and the costs incurred on each tract respectively. Persons wishing to pay before sale, will please remit the amount of taxes and costs to the Treasurer for each tract for advertising and twenty-five cents per acre.

NOTICE is also given that in compliance with the Act of Assembly, passed the 6th day of June, 1897, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of taxes on Unseated Lands," there will be accrued interest at the rate of 6 per cent annum on taxes of 1896 from January 1st, 1897, and on taxes of 1897 from January 1st, 1898, until the date of payment of same. See P. L., 1887, page 373.

No.	Acres.	Warrant or Order.	Tax.
2337	990	C. B. Howard & Co.	\$ 242.42
2442	990	do	643.51
2553	990	do	772.20
2554	990	do	772.20
5033	990	do	772.20
5041	985	do	768.31
5040	846	do	659.38
5044	990	do	772.20
2340	990	do	128.71
2350	990	do	386.11
5042	990	do	280.80
2341	990	do	193.08
2343	660	do	85.80
4985	282	Josiah Howard	36.66
2913	990	do	193.08
4988	882	do	101.26
4984	882	do	112.06
2329	380	do	50.71
4988	322	do	291.85
5036	255	do	38.39
2537	217	do	28.21
5007	548	do	291.85
5038	435	do	96.61
1141	50	do	6.51
1141	50	do	14.83
2532	465	do	21.60
2532	269	do	52.00
2537	990	do	193.08
4985	100	do	102.57
6107	131	do	21.60
1981	990	DuBois, VanTassel Bros	324.23
4981	990	do	324.23
4979	990	do	324.23
4971	990	do	324.23
4972	990	do	324.23
4973	990	do	324.23
4975	990	do	324.23
4988	990	do	324.23
4989	990	do	324.23
4987	100	do	102.57
4999	210	J. S. Wiley	27.31
4033	72	do	9.31
1390	100	do	6.51
6107	100	do	6.51
4987	564	Solomon Shaffer	146.65
4995	576	do	149.28
4996	610	do	80.08
4996	100	do	21.60
4962	990	Alfred Truman	36.62
4963	750	do	97.51
4963	300	do	19.26
5037	300	G. W. Warner	39.00
5038	495	do	64.38
4999	120	H. H. Mullin	7.80
M&D	237	do	21.60
2337	241	A. H. Shaffer	7.81
1143	389	do	12.60
1141	310	do	18.72
1142	762	do	24.61
1195	127	do	4.13
1143	300	do	18.72
1194	300	do	18.72
Vact	583	do	37.90
1407	300	do	1.00
1359	300	do	1.00
5044	600	C. R. Noyes Est.	187.20
5041	91	Hellen B. Turner	17.89
1359	300	do	1.00
5040	213	do	83.72
4933	313	Murrell Dobbins	41.01
4983	40	A. Houser Est.	5.20
2973	390	J. R. Houser	41.88
4982	345	J. R. Buckwalter	3.28
4986	50	Peter Brown	3.28
4982	300	do	3.77
1190	58	Daniel Barr	9.61
2537	148	do	5.08
1407	78	do	1.83
4951	119	do	64.39
1199	27	do	1.83
4952	395	Sin'mah'ng I. and C. Co.	64.39
4951	495	do	72.41
5963	742	do	72.41
5962	600	do	117.00
M. & P. 753	do	do	74.25
6108	69	W. H. Houser	21.60
1193	151	do	9.88
1142	300	do	1.48
1191	72	do	19.51
1192	306	do	35.50
4967	545	do	3.75
4947	300	do	4.39
1142	89	Richard Davy	10.40
6108	300	do	32.81
4964	250	Mrs. L. T. Moore Est.	386.11
4994	456	Reading and Fisher	50.71
4966	940	Geo. Woodman & Kidd	13.00
4996	100	Geo. Brown & Son	9.43
1143	289	Andrew Jenks	1.65
1141	100	do	2.73
1142	100	do	6.55
2537	241	H. J. Sasmann	2.59
1142	200	L. E. Gibbs	8.60
1142	100	W. L. Ensign	2.59
1142	75	L. K. Huntington	8.60
1142	25	Bert Dodge	4.30
1195	127	Oscar Heath	4.18
1195	127	do	2.62
4964	40	W. Filling	14.15
3554	155	J. S. Portage	4.36
1407	100	do	2.39
1359	300	do	100.10
5436	1100	do	13.06
3554	200	do	5.18
5434	295	H. H. Mullin	24.21
5435	45	A. H. Shaffer	2.10
1407	92	do	3.48
1193	75	J. H. Evans	1.00
J. C. 975	do	do	9.10
P. & R. 100	do	do	1.46
3551	50	H. F. Sizer Est. lot No. 6	2.43
P. & R. 100	do	W. H. Sullivan	62.48
5434	644	do	2.43
5432	200	W. W. Barrows Est.	26.10
5435	611	do	70.77
5431	123	do	129.38
5440	1100	Noyes, Dallet & Barrows	143.55
5441	925	do	120.72
5439	100	do	14.26
5460	1113	S. I. & C. Co.	14.26
5461	480	do	62.64
5444	528	do	67.86
5463	393	do	67.86
5429	778	do	101.54
5461	370	do	48.30
5462	500	do	65.25
5463	84	do	10.47
5461	210	do	27.42
5443	157	do	15.41
5442	100	Ranston and Flynn	13.05
5432	30	L. H. Simpson Est.	7.83
5438	1100	H. J. W. Slocum	107.68
5439	1100	do	97.35
5442	1100	do	97.35
5437	1100	do	97.35
5430	1028	do	89.45
5856	990	C. R. Noyes Est.	200.49
5467	60	J. J. Mox	1.01
5468	125	George Mead	16.32
5471	116	do	15.31
5471	187	G. W. Warner	12.42
5468	600	D. H. Marsh	39.60
5470	381	S. W. Nyce	25.23
5473	52	do	3.44
5474	58	A. H. Shaffer	2.09
5475	58	C. W. Shaffer	1.93
5474	54	Levi Hedges	2.09
5394	1188	do	75.49
5646	343	Ellas Deemer & Co.	207.89
4139	990	B. H. Taylor & Son	599.94
4122	516	U. B. Russell	52.11
4128	429	W. H. Sommer	52.11
4937	40	A. H. Shaffer	2.02
Vact	40	do	2.02
Vact	310	do	16.70
4123	217	J. A. Wyckoff	21.49

4173	798	James Murphy	1897	34.46
5713	531	do	1897	93.68
5716	66	do	1897	2.88
5717	990	do	1897	42.83
5718	990	do	1897	42.83
4171	830	A. Pardee Est.	1897	47.14
4296	130	C. W. Berfield	1897	13.14
Levi	do	do	do	do
do	158	Barclay Bros.	do	12.66
5704	165	do	do	5.80
5718	385	do	do	21.06

Driftwood Borough.

Seated Taxes Returned by Collectors.

Warrant No. 4964, 1896, W. H. Jolloff, tax \$8.96 for the years 1896 and 1897, described as follows: Bounded and described as follows: Commencing at point on the easterly bank of Mix Run at the mouth of the left-hand side going up from the mouth, thence easterly up said run that empties into Mix Run, six hundred (600) feet, thence north westerly to the place of beginning, containing one thousand three hundred (1300) feet to a post, thence westerly and parallel with the first described line, thence north westerly to the bank of said Mix Run, thence up said Mix Run its several courses one thousand three hundred (1300) feet to place of beginning.

Grove Township.

Warrant No. 4122, one half (1/2) of one hundred and eighty (180) acres, R. J. Wyckoff, tax \$29.22 for the years 1896 and 1897. Bounded and described as follows: Piece, parcel or tract of land in Warrant 4122, situated in the County of Cameron, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Commencing at point on the easterly bank of Mix Run at the mouth of the left-hand side going up from the mouth, thence easterly up said run that empties into Mix Run, six hundred (600) feet, thence north westerly to the place of beginning, containing one thousand three hundred (1300) feet to a post, thence westerly and parallel with the first described line, thence north westerly to the bank of said Mix Run, thence up said Mix Run its several courses one thousand three hundred (1300) feet to place of beginning.

Driftwood Borough.

Mrs. John Hennessey, tax \$2.54, for the year 1897, bounded and described as follows: Fronting on the tracks of the P. & E. R. R., bounded and described as follows: Commencing at point on the easterly bank of Mix Run at the mouth of the left-hand side going up from the mouth, thence easterly up said run that empties into Mix Run, six hundred (600) feet, thence north westerly to the place of beginning, containing one thousand three hundred (1300) feet to a post, thence westerly and parallel with the first described line, thence north westerly to the bank of said Mix Run, thence up said Mix Run its several courses one thousand three hundred (1300) feet to place of beginning.

Driftwood Borough.

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Driftwood Borough.

Warrant No. 4122, one half (1/2) of one hundred and eighty (180) acres, R. J. Wyckoff, tax \$29.22 for the years 1896 and 1897. Bounded and described as follows: Piece, parcel or tract of land in Warrant 4122, situated in the County of Cameron, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Commencing at point on the easterly

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, regular price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments. Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

EMPORIUM MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., April 27, 1898.	
NEMOPHILA, persack,.....	\$1.60
Graham,.....	80
Rye,.....	60
Buckwheat,.....	60
Patent Meal,.....	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,.....	90
Chop Feed,.....	90
Middlings,.....	90
Corn, per bushel,.....	50
White Oats, per bushel,.....	40
Choice Clover Seed,.....	
Choice Timothy Seed,.....	
Choice Millet Seed,.....	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,.....	

At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post card, letter, or personally.

H. G. Ault was visiting in Buffalo this week.

How about base ball in Emporium this season?

Josiah Howard and wife were visiting in Williamsport, this week.

Ed. Welsh, of this place, is now at Trampa, Fla., with the regulars.

Mrs. C. G. Schmidt is visiting relatives in Monroe county this week.

Rev. Lavery, of Driftwood, was guest of Rev. J. H. McAdam yesterday.

Mr. Henry Auchu was an agreeable caller at the Press sanctum on Monday.

Sheriff Frank Mundy witnessed the double execution at Ridgway on Tuesday.

James Cassels, of this place, left on Monday for Philadelphia to enter the Navy.

W. L. Calkins and wife visited the former's parents in Emporium over Sunday.

County Supt. Miss Mattie M. Collins, of Driftwood, visited in this section this week.

Harry Soble returned home from New York City to visit his parents for a few days.

John Patton Hemphill, of Clearfield has come to Emporium to reside with his brother Harry.

Geo. R. Johnston has gone on the road as salesman for Emporium Glove and Mitten Factory.

We regret to learn that our late esteemed Rector F. W. Raikes is seriously ill at his home in Buffalo.

Miss Elizabeth Stahley went to Pittsburgh on Monday to visit her brother Fred who formerly resided here.

John H. Brooks, clerk in Driftwood post office, was in Emporium yesterday and called to see the Press.

Master Rodney Shives and Earl McDougall visited their grand parents Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lewis, on Sunday last.

Constable Harry Hemphill called at the Press sanctum Tuesday morning and reported that he was feeling able to transact business and already had considerable to do.

Mrs. Maria Lyman and daughter of Ladona, Potter county, who have spent six months with Mrs. A. J. Rogers and family, at this place, have returned to their home.

Wm. Lawler was a pleasant visitor to the Press sanctum on Monday. Mr. L., has the reputation of being one of the best tanners in the employ of the Elk Tanning Company.

J. H. Reed, of this place, has accepted a position as manager of H. H. Breneman's wholesale grocery and fruit house, at Williamsport. Mr. Reed thoroughly understands the business.

Mr. Joseph Wolf, secretary and commissioner, of Port Angeles, Wash., has been in Emporium this week, interested in land business. He is booming great land scheme. The gentleman called at the Press sanctum Tuesday.

H. W. Graham the Fourth street tonsorial artist, informs us that he expects to be able to meet his customers at his barber shop this Saturday, having so far recovered from his injury. Mr. Graham was a visitor to the Press sanctum on Monday.

Col. John M. King, of Bluffton, Ind., formerly a resident of Emporium, was a candidate before the Republican city convention for Mayor, receiving a flattering vote, but failed to carry off the prize. The Colonel being no kicker made one of his characteristic speeches for the ticket.

Interesting Facts Condensed to a Nut-shell.

The United States is the Fifth Naval power in the world. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named. Germany and the United States are about tied.

Our present effective fighting force consists of four battleships of the first class, one battleship of the second class, two armored cruisers, eighteen cruisers, fifteen gun boats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite boat, one dispatch boat, one transport and eight torpedo boats.

The Iowa weighs nearly 12,000 tons, and as twenty tons is the average load of a freight car and twelve cars is a good load for a locomotive engine, it would take fifty locomotives to haul the great steel structure.

The powder used is brown and in chunks the size of a carmel. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds and is hoisted to the breach by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Armor plates are tested by firing steel projectiles weighing from 100 to 1,500 pounds at them from guns charged with 500 pounds of powder and at a distance of about a city block.

Our battleships have a speed of from fifteen to seventeen knots an hour. Cruisers make nineteen to twenty-four knots, while the monitors can only travel from five to seven knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are forty-nine feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; four feet in diameter at their largest part and weigh 135,500 pounds thereabouts.

There are six rear admirals in active service. The offices of admiral and vice admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six month's cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent. and it must go into dry dock.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot twelve miles, further than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

The amount expended by the navy department in 1897 was \$34,561,546. This is a larger sum than has been expended in any year since 1868.

In a battle the woodwork and all articles of wood are either stowed below or thrown overboard lest the men be injured by splinters.

The origin of the navy department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats. Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

Battleships cost from \$2,500,000 to \$3,750,000, and cruisers from \$600,000 to \$4,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over \$100,000.

Battleships are for the navy work; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors are useful only for coast defense.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1,200 pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

Those artists who show smoke in their pictures of naval battles are wholly wrong. Smokeless powder is used.

All the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battleships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of states.

The "grog" ration was abolished in 1863, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

Marines are the police on board ship. Originally they were employed to prevent mutiny among the sailors.

The guns of a battleship can carry from six to twelve miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

Only 60 per cent. of the enlisted men are Americans, and a smaller percentage yet are native born.

Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold thirty tons of water.

Great Britain has 294 torpedo and torpedo boat destroyers. Uncle Sam has only eight.

Five hundred and twenty-six men and forty officers are required to man the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five to seven inches thick.

Pure Bred.

Cornish Indian Game, Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns' eggs \$1.00 for fifteen.

Emporium, Pa.—2-3m. I. F. OSTRUM.

Staking Out Claims.

A number of Lock Haven boys are now in Alaska. In a letter to the Lock Haven Express, P. S. Myers, one of the party, writes:

LAKE TAGISH, Alas., Mar. 24, '98.

We received letters here on the 19th of March which were dated at Lock Haven on February 17th. I walked sixty-five miles in twenty-three hours. I made the trip for the purpose of obtaining passes for Sam and Tom. We sent them ahead to the Little Salmon river. There is a rich find there. The gold pans out \$180 to the shovelful of dirt. We will get two and perhaps five claims. There are three creeks and we want to locate claims on all of them. We may possibly stake out five claims on each creek. The pass was made out in all of our names to make it certain and sure and when the Major General signed it that made it binding.

Now, I will tell you something about what we are doing out here. We will stay here and build our boats. We traded one of our horses for a boat and we are going to build another one ourselves. One of our horses died last week. This is a hard country on horses. A bale of hay is worth \$30 and a bag of oats is worth \$30. We were very glad to get rid of our horses.

We had a bag of oats and half a bale of hay left. We sold the hay for \$15 and refused \$25 for the bag of oats. If we don't get \$30 for it here we will take it down to Lake Barge and sell it for \$50.

We will be compelled to remain here for two months as it will be that long before the lakes are clear of ice. We may as well remain here as down at the river; staying here will not put us back any. I am doing the cooking now. Provisions are almost as valuable here as gold. A sack of flour is worth \$21, and a pound of meat is worth 50 cents, and everything else in the line of provisions is high in price. We still have fifty-nine sacks of flour and lots of all other kinds of provisions.

We bought provisions all along the trail from men who became discouraged and sold out and started back home again. When we received the news from home it was almost as welcome as if we had found a gold mine. Our address now is at Lake LeBarge. A man goes from here to Lake LeBarge twice a week, and the mail carrier goes once a month. He has all of our names and an order to get our mail.

That is the way we received our letters from home which had been addressed to Skagway. We have our tent on the ground now for the first time since we started over the trail. The ground is covered with moss. Our hot fire dried out the moss and it makes a good floor. We are able for the first time since we left Skagway to undress at night and go to bed right.

I baked four loaves of good bread yesterday. We had been living on biscuit for some time and I told the boys I would bake bread for supper. It would have done the people at home good to see the hungry men pitch into the bread. If I get time, I expect to bake pies this afternoon.

We are quite anxious to hear about rafting. The boys are no doubt now sailing down the old Susquehanna, as they always do about this time of the year. All the news we hear is very encouraging. Gold is being found on all the rivers and creeks. We are not discouraged in the least, for the prospects for the future are bright. We are all well. When we reach the Little Salmon river I will tell you all about the gold fields there. We feel almost certain of striking it rich when we get there. Every day some one comes in from that section and they all have lots of gold.

ROBERT MYERS.

To Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given to the delinquent tax payers of Shippen township that all taxes must be paid at once. I will be at the Warner House, Emporium, for the purpose of receiving taxes, each Saturday. In case I am called to visit said delinquents I shall make a levy unless the taxes are paid.

P. S. CULVER,

Shippen Tax Collector.

National Volunteer Reserve.

The National Volunteer Reserve, composed of the leading officers of the late war, have opened headquarters in New York for the organization of the National Reserve. The Committee have addressed communications to all Mayors of the United States calling upon them to appoint a "Mayor's National Volunteer Reserve Enrollment Committee." Mayor Howard informs the Press that he is ready and willing to drill any body of men that may be organized in Emporium and vicinity.

Piano Tuner.

Prof. O. B. Hummel, the Piano and Organ Builder, of Lock Haven, Pa., will be here on his regular trip, the last of this month and will remain for two weeks. Pianos and organs repaired, no matter in what shape the instrument may be in. All work guaranteed first-class. Pianos sold on easy payments or for cash. Write O. B. Hummel, 318 Bellefonte avenue, Lock Haven, Pa., for prices and you will get the lowest. How is this, pianos from \$65.00 to \$1,800. Organs from \$10.00 to \$150.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.

Fulton & Pearsall.

These up-to-date painters have consolidated their business and may be found at their shop in Parsons' Bazaar. Both are practical painters and will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them. Estimates furnished for all kinds of house, sign and decorative painting as well as wall papering and frescoing. Especial attention given to out of town orders. 47tf.

ALL SORTS.

Everyone who has diphtheria, croup, quincy, catarrh or sore throat, can positively and speedily be cured by Thompson's Diphtheria 28-ly

The state of Hawaii will not be called upon for troops for this war.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Interference in Cuba in behalf of humanity is another "insult to Spain."

Thousands of sufferers from gripe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, gripe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

The bonds which tie Cuba to Spain are even weaker than the Spanish tours.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for DeWitt's Little Early Risers, and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

It is not the town that makes the most noise which sends forth the bravest soldiers.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle riders are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly and is a well known cure for piles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

The latest idiosyncy of the young mother is to tell how cute her baby breathes.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, gripe, and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Wrinkled gloves are all the rage, but wrinkles in the gown are decidedly unsightly.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue grass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Independence on the part of woman is the surest death knell to matrimonial love.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Some people are so quarrelsome that they won't let even the climate agree with them.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has affected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. R. C. Dodson. 45-ly

Many a man who is a real hero in the face of awful danger cannot face ridicule.

There is no remedy equal to Herbine for the cure of constipation, sick headache, indigestion, vertigo, loss of memory, uncertain appetite, unrestful sleep or skin eruptions. If you want a perfect tonic for the liver, Herbine will not disappoint you. L. Taggart.

Some of the "latest freaks of fashion" are well named.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the best known remedy for consumption coughs and colds and all throat and chest troubles. Every bottle is guaranteed. It is the best remedy for children. 25 and 50c. L. Taggart.

Easy to Get.

Warren's Corn Cure is easy to use and never fails. Sold by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-ly

The who has invested in a '98 wheel prays that he will not have to go to war.

It is Disgraceful

To allow your feet to become disfigured, when Warren's Corn Cure never fails. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists at 15 cents a bottle. 1-32-14-ly

It is easy enough running into debt, but you rarely get out of it at the same gait.

Tried and True.

Thousands have tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for constipation, indigestion and sick headache and have found it true to the claim made for it, viz: That it is the best remedy now before the good people for the relief of stomach troubles. Trial sizes 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1, of L. Taggart. apr

No mother ever thought the best woman living quite good enough for her son.

A Good Memory

often saves money and also good health. If you are troubled with constipation, indigestion or any form of stomach trouble, remember to take home a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and health will be restored to you. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses 10c) large size 50c and \$1.00, of L. Taggart. apr

"This Havana may be tolerable summer," says Uncle Sam, "but I guess our Sampson kin smoke it, b'gosh."

Ballard's Snow Liniment is the most penetrating liniment in the world. It cures pain and inflammation of all kinds quicker than any other known remedy. Price 50c. Every bottle guaranteed. L. Taggart.

Spain can't last long if she loses the revenue from Cuba. No; she needs Havana to back 'er.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by her friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by L. Taggart. apr

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by L. Taggart. apr.

Children rarely show any evidences of economy except in their use of soap.

Ten in One.

Laxa Tea contains ten separate and distinct herbs, each beneficial in itself. Try it and be convinced of its merits. Guaranteed and sold by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents per package. 1-32-15ly

It always makes a man feel cheap to be called a dear in public.

Schools closed, diphtheria epidemic, no public meetings—such reports are never heard where the people use Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops. It cures the most serious throat disease or the slightest soreness. I have a few 10c. bottles, come and get one while they last, it is worth trying. R. C. Dodson. 6-ly

A good listener possesses a most subtle power of flattery.

What it Will Do.

Laxa Tea cleanses the system, aids digestion, cures constipation and sick headache. Pleasant to take, does not gripe. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. 10 and 25 cents per package. 1-32-14-ly.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention CAMERON COUNTY PRESS and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. 32-52-ly

Golf AND Boys' Clothing.



Copyright 1898 by The Stein-Bloch Co.

WE have made a Specialty this season of GOLF and BICYCLE CLOTHING. We have a large line of the latest styles in both. Also

BICYCLE TROUSERS,
BICYCLE HOSE,
BICYCLE CAPS,
BICYCLE BELTS,
BICYCLE SHIRTS.

IN fact we keep a fine assortment of anything a wheelman needs in the way of Clothing.

WHAT do you think of a Bike Suit for \$3.00 and a pair of Trousers for \$1.25

HAVE you looked over our elegant NECKWEAR stock yet? If not you should do so. The finest stock in this vicinity.

JOHN J. SOBLE,
CLOTHIER AND
MEN'S OUTFITTER.

Opposite Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

HOUSE-KEEPERS ATTENTION!

This is the Brand, The Miller planned To be the finest in the land.



Now East and West, His skill attest, And Pillsbury's Best leads all the rest.

If the inscription on your sack of flour is like the above, you have the best flour in the world and ought to have the best bread. Better look and see, and if not, go at once to

DAY'S

and procure a sack of World Famous Pillsbury's Best.

There are others, but none so good.

J. H. DAY,

23 Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

GOING ALONE.

With curls in the sunny air toasting,
With light in the merry bright eyes,
With laughter so clearly out ringing—
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All friendly assistance disdaining,
And trusting no strength but its own,
The past fears and trials forgotten,
The baby is "going alone."

How often the help he has needed
Has carelessly strayed from his side;
The hand of the loved one to sustain him,
His tottering footsteps to guide,
See, he has fallen while reaching for sun-
beams
Which just as he grasped them have
flown;
And tears of vexation have followed—
But now he is "going alone."

All through life he will learn
This lesson again and again,
He will lean upon shadows,
He will learn and weep over the pain,
He will learn what a stern world we live in,
And he may grow cold like the rest;
But keep a warm sunny welcome
For those who are truest and best;
Yet not trusting his all in their keeping,
But stronger and manlier grown,
Chastened and taught by past sorrow,
He learned to walk bravely "alone."

And yet not alone, for our Father
The wandering footsteps will guide
Through all the dark waves of earth life,
And over the river's deep tide,
Ah! here is a strength unfailing,
A strength we can perfectly trust,
When all human aid unavailing
"dust shall return unto dust."
—Katherine C. Ackerman, in Banner of
Gold.

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST.

Copyright, 1896, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

Sarah greeted me effusively. The good soul seemed to have a constant fear that each time she saw me would be the last.

"Can you let me have a saw, a chisel and a hammer?" I asked.

"Ach, yes. Bud what for, Nel?"

"I am going to find out what is in that cellar," I answered.

"How you get in?"

"By cutting through the floor."

"Dat will be hard work, Nel. De timber under de floor is awful thick."

"I know that. But I have plenty of time, and so will be able eventually to get through."

The tools were produced, and I started homeward, Sarah sending after me an earnest appeal for carefulness and the avoidance of danger.

I intended to commence the task of getting into the sealed apartment immediately upon my arrival home. The thought that danger of some kind might lurk in the cellar would not deter me. And the pistol-shot I had heard the last night seemed to indicate that there might be a degree of peril in the work. I did not like the idea of the dank, musty odors ascending into my sleeping apartment, but I could easily remove to one of the spacious chambers upstairs, and thus escape them.

On arriving at the house, I took the tools into my room. I looked over the floor, and after quite a time debating where the hole should be made, determined to begin over in one corner. Before I had time to commence operations, a loud knock sounded on the front door.

Hastily shoving the tools under the bed, I went out through the hall and opened the door. My visitor was Mr. Sonntag.

CHAPTER X.

I ushered the old lawyer into the room. After a few commonplace remarks he said: "That walling-up of those cellar doorways has made quite an impression on me. Suppose we have a look at them."

I was very willing. Together we descended the stairs to the storeroom.

Mr. Sonntag examined the place where the door had been, minutely, as though he expected to find in the stones of the wall some intimation of what was on the inside. He even went so far as to scratch off patches of the whitewash.

"It is rather dark here," he finally said, glancing around.

"Perhaps the door can be opened," I suggested.

"I have the key with me, but maybe it would be best not to use it. Give me a few matches."

I handed him all I had with me, and he, by the light afforded, examined closely the places where he had scratched off the whitewash.

While watching him, the thought again occurred to me that I had seen or met him previous to my arrival at Nelsonville.

"Do you know it seems as though I had seen you before?" I said.

"Yes, so you remarked during your visit to my office yesterday," Sonntag replied, as he stepped back to where I was standing.

"There is no doubt of that being a solid wall," he went on; "so if the room behind it is being used for some purpose, entrance is not gained from here. See what pains have been taken to hide the work. The whole wall has been newly whitewashed. If that had not been done, the new mason-work would be glaringly perceptible. Let us go into the house cellar and have a look at the dividing wall there."

It needed but a glance to see that this wall had not been tampered with. The whitewash was old, and there was no spot where it had been renewed.

"I have already examined the outside place," the old lawyer remarked, as we ascended the stairway.

"That was not whitewashed, and, if I remember rightly, the stones used looked old and worn like the rest of the foundation," I said.

"Yes; the stones used in both the doorways were old ones. But they are of a different kind of stone," he remarked, with a shrewd smile.

"Different kind? What significance would that have?"

"All the stone quarried about here is

limestone. You will find the foundations and walls under your house are built with this kind. If any other kind was used it would have to be brought from a distance. Sandstone was used for the two doorways."

"And was therefore brought from a distance?" I asked.

"Perhaps not in this case."

"But you said there is nothing but limestone quarried about here," I suggested.

"And that is true. The stones used in the doorways had been used before, for they are old and weatherbeaten. Do you remember a small stone building up at the mountain, which years ago was used as a schoolhouse?" my lawyer asked.

"Oh, yes! It was known as the Mountain school," I replied.

"Well, it is fast going to ruin," Sonntag continued; "has not been used for years, I am told. The point is here: That old schoolhouse was built of sandstone. Where the builders got the stone I, of course, cannot say, but evidently not around here. It is my belief the stones in the two doorways were taken from the old tumble-down schoolhouse."

"And supposing your surmise is a correct one, does it furnish you with a clew to the person or persons who did the job?" I asked.

"Perhaps," he replied, shortly.

As he raised his head to answer, recollection flashed upon me. "Ah!" I exclaimed. "I have been cudgeling my brain in the endeavor to remember where I had seen you before."

He quickly turned toward me with a half-smile on his face, but offered no reply.

"I have seen you in Philadelphia," I continued.

"Possibly. I used to live there before coming to Twineburgh," he remarked, indifferently.

"You have been in Twineburgh but six months," I went on.

"Yes."

"And I saw you for the first time about a year ago. I almost knocked you over as I was coming out of the president's office in the Safety security bank. You were just going in, and I ran into you."

"Ah, possibly. I have had business dealings with that concern," the old lawyer replied.

"And you knew Mr. Perry, the president?"

"Yes, slightly."

"Then why did you ask me at the time if I was the president?" I asked.

Sonntag gave a twitch of the shoulder, and his shrewd sharp eyes twinkled.

"Did I ask you that?" he queried.

"Do you not remember?"

"Can't say that I do," he replied.

"It seems strange you should leave the city to engage in the practice of law in a small town like Twineburgh," I said, musingly.

"Why strange?" was his curt question.

"Oh, well, you are quite advanced in years, and, with your long experience, ought to have commanded a larger and more lucrative practice in a large place like Philadelphia than in a small country town."

He did not reply for a few moments, but stood with a whimsical look on his face with his eyes turned toward the floor.

"I became tired of city life," he finally said. "I have no family depending upon me, and so am at liberty to follow out any whim which happens to take pos-



Mr. Sonntag examined the place minutely.

session of me. There is enough business here to enable a single man to live well, besides allowing him more leisure. I was looking for such a business, and found it in Twineburgh."

"Well, you certainly are an odd fellow, if you will excuse me for saying so," I remarked, with a laugh.

"Yes, I am rather odd."

When we reentered my bedroom, Sonntag's quick eye caught sight of the tools under my bed.

"Going to cut through the floor?" he asked.

"That is what I intended to do. I'm going to know what is down there," I replied, decidedly.

Then I told him about the noises I had heard which had seemed to come from beneath, the slamming of the door, and the pistol shot. I also told of the voices I had heard both in the attic and in my room, and all I had observed regarding them.

The old lawyer listened intently, and when I had finished walked to the window.

"Do you suppose that the sound of the voices could in some way have come from the telephone wire?" I finally asked.

"Not being an electrical expert, I cannot say," Sonntag answered, turning from the window.

"It seems impossible the voices could be heard without the aid of a receiver," I remarked.

"Perhaps there is a receiver both in your room and upstairs—not like the

ones we are accustomed to, of course, but one formed by nature. Certainly there are possibilities in electric force which we have not yet discovered. You say the sounds occurred only when a wind was blowing which caused the wire to swing against the lightning rod?"

"That was surmise, for I have had no opportunity to watch when the wind blew. But it seemed the most natural explanation of the rappings."

"And you had no way of ascertaining whether the sounds in your room here and in the attic were produced by the same voice and at the same time, or whether there were two voices independent of each other?"

"Why, you know it was impossible for me to be in the attic and in my room too," I answered.

"Perhaps we may be given an opportunity to find out something about the voices," Sonntag said, with a gesture toward the window.

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"There is a thunderstorm coming up. It will undoubtedly be preceded by a wind," the old lawyer said.

"Yes, yes! How fortunate it is that you are here!" I exclaimed, excitedly, for I comprehended his meaning.

"Now you remain here, and I will go up to the attic," I went on. "Each of us must note the exact time the sound is heard. We had better compare watches, so that there shall be no difference in each one's estimate of the time."

I pulled out my watch and approached Sonntag. His hand went up to his vest pocket and he was about to follow my example, when upon our hearing came that small, soft, high-pitched voice.

We stood gazing into each other's eyes for a moment, then I made a rush for the door.

The lawyer detained me, and in great impatience I waited.

"Take paper and pencil with you," he said. "Jot down the words and indicate the raps in the exact order that they come. I will do the same with the words and pauses. Now go."

I went up the two stairways on the jump. The wind was coming up strong, and the heavy thunder rolled in the distance. Near the small window, where I had heard the voice, I took my stand. The raps from above were louder now, and besides, in the daytime, lost a great deal of the uncanniness which the gloom and solitude of night had given them.

The voice was sounding, though not as distinctly as before, which was probably on account of the loud moaning and whistling of the high wind.

My paper and pencil were ready, and I listened with strained attention to catch the words.

This is what my paper showed:

"Never will (rap, rap, rap) consent under existing (rap, rap—a grating noise, probably caused by the wire being held against the lightning rod by the force of the wind) the property removed (raps) place to bring you (raps) hid where (raps) never find (raps) talk wisdom I shall (raps) night and take (raps) dollar will you ever—"

Right here the garret was flooded by a blinding glare, and immediately followed crash on crash close above me.

Stunned by the noise and too dazed for the moment to realize that the threatening storm had burst, I feebly tottered toward the stairs and sank down upon the top step.

The rain was coming down in torrents and the roar on the roof seemed but an echo of the thunder. I was soon able to arouse myself from my dazed condition, and, remembering the object of my errand, went back to the spot where I had stood to recover the paper and pencil, which had fallen from my hands. There was no desire to continue investigations while the storm lasted; so, picking up the paper, I hastened downstairs to my room.

I noticed a strange odor as I went through the doorway, and saw Sonntag standing in the middle of the room in a strange attitude. The pencil he had used was still in his hand, but the paper had fluttered to the floor.

The old lawyer not seeming to notice my approach, I tapped him on the arm. He gazed around at me with wide, staring eyes, then drew a long breath.

"What was it that happened?" he finally asked.

"Oh, did you catch it, too? Nothing but a little demonstration of electrical force," I replied. "It was quite close to us. The house must have been struck by the bolt; or perhaps the lightning rod saved it."

"It was awful!" the old fellow exclaimed. "There was a stream of fire reached half way across the room. It came from the wall there, right near the chimney. Well, it's over, and neither of us hurt." The old fellow shook himself together. "After this, no more experimenting in electricity for me, especially during a thunderstorm. I'll stick to—to the law," he said, with a flash of his bright eyes which told me he had recovered from the effects of the shock.

"Then you did not take any note of the voice?" I remarked.

"Yes, yes. Here it is; and you?—ah, that's good. Now let us compare."

The two slips of paper were laid on the table. "The first words taken note of on my paper," Sonntag began, "are, you have my—then a pause, and yours are: Never will. Ah!" he exclaimed, in deep satisfaction, "they seem to run along well together. Now you begin and read, and where the raps are indicated pause, and I will put in my words. Let's see if we can get any sense out of it."

This is what we read:

"Never will—"

"You have my—"

"consent under existing—"

"circumstances you have broken faith with me in every—"

"way why was—"

"the property removed—"

"from the original—"

"place to bring you—"

"to time what did you do with it safely—"

"hid where—"

"you can—"

"never find—"

"it unless you—"

"talk wisdom I shall—"

"go for it this very—"

"night and take—"

"it away and not one—"

"dollar will you ever—"

"Right here is where the shock came," I said, after reading the last phrase. "Of course I took no more notes after that. Have you any more?"

"No. The flame came, and I got no further," Sonntag answered. "This certainly is curious. There seems to be a complete circuit formed somehow, or, more properly, two circuits; when one is closed the other is opened by that closing, and vice versa."

While making the foregoing remark the old fellow was leaning over the table, intently scanning the two papers.

"You say a flame shot out into the room?" I asked.

"Yes."

"From where?"

"Between the window and chimney, it seemed to be," he replied, without lifting his head.

I stepped over to the place indicated. There was a large nail sticking in the



Where I had heard the voice I took my stand.

wall, which had been covered with whitewash. A flannel coat which I had hung on the nail the night before was now lying on the floor, a charred ruin.

The nail itself was blackened, and was quite hot, as contact with my fingers told me.

"Great heavens!" I exclaimed, starting back, "this is the strangest phenomenon. What a wonder the house is not ablaze!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EXTRACTING INFORMATION.

How Mr. Spurgeon Prepared His Sermons.

The man who sits in a city railway station at the "Bureau of General Information" must, like "the little busy bee," gather honey "from every opening flower." When off duty, he should be refilling his memory with all sorts of knowledge, for at the bureau he must be "on tap" to every man, woman or child thirsting for information. A similar burden rests on lawyers in large practice, and on clergymen whose popularity makes the public their parishioners.

That eminent preacher, the late Charles H. Spurgeon, was once asked by an American visitor, who had noticed that an orphanage, a theological school, a church, and many correspondents kept him busy from morning to night:

"Pray, Mr. Spurgeon, when and where do you compose your sermons?"

"I am always at that," replied the preacher. "I get something from every one I meet. I shall suck a sermon from you before I am through with you."

A distinguished British seaman, the late Admiral Sir George Tryon, used to act on the preacher's rule. When secretary to the British admiralty he was obliged to pay the penalty attached to the post of dining at city banquets, guild and private dinners. Being invited to more dinner parties than he could go to, he used to pick and choose among them. His wife, for a long time, was ignorant of the rule which guided her husband in refusing certain invitations and accepting others.

At last she discovered that he accepted only those invitations which would lead him to places where he might meet some one who could give information of value to him in his profession. He cared nothing for the gossip which makes up the talk at a fashionable dinner party, but he was on the lookout for useful information, and was ready to extract it from any source. Like Spurgeon, he learned something from everybody.—Youth's Companion.

A Mean Parson.

When Wilberforce became rector of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, he was waited on by an old farmer, whose one desire in life was to rent the glebe land. "Why?" asked Wilberforce. "Well," said the old fellow, with a look of business shrewdness, "when t'other parson was here, he used to farm it himself, and, there being so little of it, he always got in his hay before anybody else. Then he clapped on the prayer for rain."—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Old Story.

Frank—Some genius in Birmingham has invented a buttonless shirt.

Billy—Why, that's old. I've worn them ever since my wife learned to ride a bike.—Tit-Bits.

The Infant Class.

"Bobby Longears, give the plural for 'child.'"

"Twins."—L'Illustrate de Poche.

COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAIN-LESS FACTS.

Stevens' Institute of Technology.

Department of Tests.

Hoboken, N. J., March 11th, 1898.

Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

My Dear Sir: I send you herewith the results in detail of my investigation of the efficiency of your chainless wheel No. 566, which was referred to in the article on the Overman dynamometer published in "The American Wheelman," December 25, 1897, as affording an efficiency of only 35.9 per cent. at 51 pounds pedal pressure and about five miles per hour. The substance of the detailed report is as follows:

The wheel was tested by me in connection with your engineers before it was sent to Chicago, and found to be fully equal in efficiency to your best chain wheels. After its return from Chicago I examined the wheel and found it badly out of adjustment. Upon readjustment it showed substantially the same efficiency as those at the first test, and, under conditions as nearly as possible those I believe to have existed in connection with the Overman test, its efficiency was 92.7 per cent.

My tests were all made with the Webb dynamometer, and with the assistance of your engineers. This apparatus, which is extremely accurate and delicate, is explained in detail in my report to you which was published in the "Iron Age" of October 21, 1897.

Regarding the Overman dynamometer I know but little as your request that I might be allowed to witness Mr. Overman's tests was not acceded to by him.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. E. DENTON.
Prof. Mechanical Engineering.

Letter from Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of the Department of Experimental Engineering, Cornell University, to L. A. W. Bulletin:

Ithaca, N. Y., March 14, 1898.

Dear Sir: My attention has been recently called to an extract from a report of mine in relation to the efficiency of bicycles, which, from the heading of or from accompanying references is calculated to convey the impression that the chain-driven bicycle is much more efficient than the chainless. The report in question, taken as a whole will not, I believe, give the impression that there is any material or sensible difference. The report does show that the chain-driven bicycle was on the whole slightly more efficient than the bevel-gear driven machine, but this difference was many times less than that due to tires of different construction and in many cases less than that due to individual tires of the same kind and make. It follows from the fact that riders have been unable to detect the great difference which existed in the friction caused by different tires that they will be entirely insensible of the small amount of difference which may be due to the substitution of the bevel-gear as a driving mechanism for the chain. I am,

Very Respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. C. CARPENTER.

The letters presented herewith from two such eminent authorities as Prof. James E. Denton and Prof. R. C. Carpenter, stamps as unfair and unwarranted the recent attacks upon the bevel-gear chainless construction, made by a manufacturer of chain-driven bicycles, through advertisements and distribution of other literature.

The bit of inside history conveyed by these two letters show how easily an expert report if not given in full, may be twisted to favor either side of a subject. As soon as these unwarranted deductions appeared in print, Prof. Carpenter publicly pronounced them unfair to him and to the bevel-gear chainless construction. Prof. Carpenter claims to find by dynamometer tests a slight but insensible mechanical superiority for the chain. Prof. Denton, in his article in the "Iron Age," shows that no superiority can be demonstrated by dynamometer tests for either chain or bevel-gears. Both agree that under ideal conditions, by the dynamometer the two mechanisms are practically equivalent. Our experience, however, demonstrates that this equality ceases the moment the bicycles are put in actual service on the road. In a dynamometer test the chain-driven bicycle meets the most favorable conditions, which do not exist for it on the road. No bicycle rider need be told that the moment a chain and sprocket is exposed to the weather the lubricant begins to dry, the blocks and teeth to clog with the dust and mud of the road and deterioration commences. Even if protected from the foregoing influences, stretching will occur with the best chains and sprockets, causing back-lash and consequent inability of the rider to maintain a straight track in hill climbing, thus necessitating more exertion. With the bevel-gear chainless wheel, the high efficiency shown by the dynamometer continues indefinitely under actual service. Owing to the fact that its driving mechanism is not affected by the weather or road conditions, and the further fact that there is no back-lash, and consequently a uniform pressure can be maintained upon the pedals, this uniformity of pressure giving the rider perfect control of the wheel and enabling him to maintain a straight track, thus obtaining the benefit of every ounce of applied power, the Columbia bevel-gear chainless, by this great saving of muscular energy, enables the rider to ride at least ten per cent. farther with the same effort than he could on the chain-driven bicycle. Expert cycle engineers state positively that the best bicycle chain and sprocket ever made cannot retain their highest efficiency after 700 miles of riding, and that the rider who desires to conserve power should not use the same chain and sprocket for over 2,000 miles of riding. After 35,000 miles of road riding a bevel-gear chainless bicycle has retained its highest efficiency. How many more thousand miles of riding the bevel-gears would undergo without deterioration can only be conjectured. No radical change in bicycle construction has ever caused us so little trouble as Columbia bevel-gears. We have had fewer complaints and fewer difficulties than we have ever had with any new construction during our 21 years experience in bicycle building.

The change from the ordinary to the safety wheel, from solid to cushion tires, from cushion to pneumatic tires, and other improvements were not made without encountering obstacles and opposition, but Columbia bevel-gears have proven successful from the time of their first introduction to the public.

Up to date we have shipped our customers over 4,000 Columbia bevel-gear chainless bicycles. All who have ridden these wheels admit that they are better hill-climbers than any chain wheels yet made. The purchasers of these bicycles are unanimous in the opinion that in ease and noiselessness of running, in strength and lasting qualities, in the time saved in cleaning and adjusting the driving mechanism, they are vastly superior to any other form of cycle construction. To ride a Columbia chainless bicycle, is to be convinced of its superiority and to enjoy to the fullest the pleasures of cycling.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

March 25, 1898.

A Thoughtful Parent.

Petter Daughter—Papa, what has come over you? I never had a wish you were not anxious to gratify, and you even anticipated my wants, and handed me money for all sorts of things I hadn't even thought of. But now I have to ask you for every cent I need, and you growl and grumble, and ask if I think you are made of money, and you rail at women's extravagance, and invariably ask me what on earth I did with the last check, or dollar or dime you gave me. Don't you love me any more?

Papa—My darling, I love you as much as ever, but you are soon to be married, and I am trying to gradually prepare you for the change.—N. Y. Weekly.

Balance.

He was making a hollow pretense of being hungry at breakfast.

"Had to stay at the office to balance the books last night, my dear," he remarked.

She was gazing gloomily out of the window, and upon the lawn there were divers tracks.

"I hope the books were better balanced than yourself when you got through," she answered, not without bitterness.—Detroit Journal.

On the Yukon.

Panner—I don't see how you stand the cold so well, you must have been born in a very cold climate.

Miner—No. But I got hardened to the cold in the states.

Panner—How did you do that?

Miner—I married a woman with cold feet.—Up to Date.

His Assurance.

Old Billyuns—What assurance have you to offer that you really love my daughter?

Anxious William—Why, I have promised to come and live with your family as a member of it for her sake. I wouldn't do that for mere money, 'pon my word.—Chicago Daily News.

She Meant Business.

Ardent Lover—For ye, my bonnie lassie, I wad lay me down and dee.

Practical Maid—O, you make me weary with your imitation Scotch dialect. What I want is a man who will get up and hustle for me.—Boston Traveler.

Discussing a Doll.

Mrs. P.—I told that girl just what to do and she hasn't done it at all.

Mr. P.—I presume your orders went in one ear and right out the other.

Mrs. P.—Oh, no, indeed! She never gets anything through her head as easily as that.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Only One Omission.

Landlady—Is the oyster soup to your liking?

Boarder—I never find fault, madam. The salt, pepper, water and butter seem fully up to the standard, but I think you will find that the cook neglected to use the oysters.—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Popular Kind.

"They say that ghosts appear in the windows of that old haunted house every night."

"Boo! I must say I don't fancy that kind of window shades."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Too Precious.

Grace's eyes are full of tears,
She's caught cold, I fear;
She donned her new biking garb
Too early in the year.
—Up to Date.

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.



She—But, George, suppose papa settles my dowry on me in my own right?

He—Well, my dear girl, it's—er—nothing to me if he does!—London Punch.

Serves as an Alarm.

Hassick—A baby is a good thing to have in the house.

Walker—Yes, if you want to prevent oversleeping yourself.—Boston Transcript.

Brief Peace of Mind.

"Clara, I love to be with you."

"Why, Edith?"

"When I'm with you I know you are not gossiping about me."—Chicago Record.

WOMAN AND HOME.

WASHING THE HAIR.

What Women Should Do to Keep It in Good Condition All the Year Round.

Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a New York hairdresser, often enough to wash the hair. "For frequent washings weaken it. The scalp should be carefully dried afterward. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally its condition becomes poor, just as the general system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic and should have it; but otherwise hairdressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day at least, and do not braid tightly at night. While care will do much toward strengthening weak growths of hair, it is, after all, a matter of temperament. I have seen strong and lusty young women with very poor hair, and I have seen their opposites with magnificent locks. I knew an Irish woman 60 years old who had blue-black hair with a satiny luster that was beautiful. It fell below her waist and was so thick that it covered her like a mantle when she let it down. I doubt if she had ever brushed it; a hasty combing through in the morning and a twist, with a common back comb stuck in to hold it up, was all the dressing it ever got. It is such contradictory conditions as these that make it hard to treat hair successfully."

JAPANESE WOMEN.

According to This Writer They Are Gentle, Graceful, Beautiful and Self-Sacrificing.

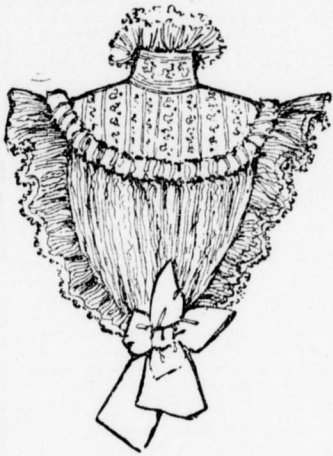
The women of Japan have obtained all the Atlantic. By those who have known them they have been pronounced the best part of Japan. They

THE LATEST BODICE.

Splendid Thing for Women Who Have a Little Ingenuity and Some Half Worn Waists.

A ticket which labeled a very pretty waist decoration in a New York show-room was marked: "This bodice, \$4." The bodice was sleeveless and had no under arm pieces, yet it carried off the name of "bodice" because it composed almost a whole waist.

It was made entirely of chiffon, plaited closely across the back and finished



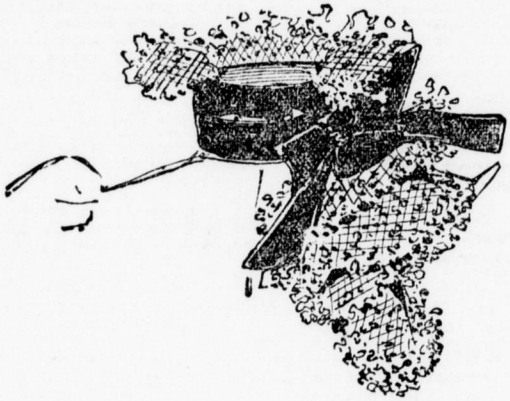
A VIOLET OVER-BODICE.

with a puffing of the chiffon front and back. The dress was of violet silk, embroidered with very tiny violet flowers, with puffs laid in between. The collar was of the very same design and material. Around the top of the collar there was a puff of violet silk, which bordered the body. At the belt there was a large heavy bow of violet velvet ribbon, which finished the waist. The same bow was repeated in the back. This

THE CHARMING ETHEL COLLAR.

A Very Simple But Decidedly Effective Affair in Black Satin and Gupure Lace.

The Ethel collar, which, by the way, is named after Ethel Barrymore, the young American girl who was engaged to the son of Henry Irving consists of a broad band of black satin tied around the neck and finished with a large bow at the side. The satin bow



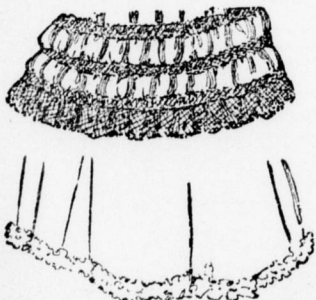
must be a "made up" one and pinned upon the collar or the symmetry of the neck will be destroyed. Finish with hooks and eyes and pin or hook the bow on afterward. Around three sides of the collar there stands a big ruffle of guipure lace. This is continued at the sides in a fichu, which falls nearly to the belt. This fichu is made in various ways, one of the simplest of which is upon a narrow backing of satin ribbon.

have been described as gentle, graceful, beautiful and self-sacrificing. Not only in those gentler virtues, but also in some sterner aspects of life, the Japanese woman has shown time and again what she is made of. . . . Anyone who speaks against the purity of the Japanese woman knows not whereof he talks, or is a vile slanderer who would deprive the woman of what is most precious to her. As the mistress of the family she has as much real authority in the family as her western sister. As a mother she is paid great deference by her children. In society a lady is always treated with respect. There are some respects in which changes are desirable, but, on the whole, I have no hesitation in saying the position of woman in Japan is a very high one.

NEW SKIRT TRIMMINGS.

Hints on How to Treat Next Summer's Skirts to the Best Possible Advantage.

Summer dress skirts will be trimmed, there is no doubt about that. Many of the skirts will be elaborately ruffled from the hem to the belt as in past seasons. One of the latest skirt revivals is the puff which is put on around the hem. This puff is made of a bias band of the goods which is gathered on both edges and sewed around the skirt. If



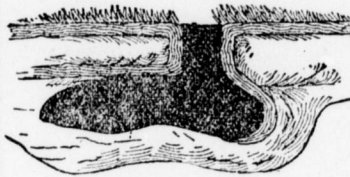
It be a wash dress the puff is easily managed by ironing in the usual way. If it be a dress that cannot wash the puff is stiffened by crinoline or a delicate inner lining, so that it keeps its shape the whole season. Lace will be used a great deal upon these skirts and it will be put on in the form of puffs and ruffles. Puffs, if they be stated, will be the most fashionable skirt trimming there is. Everything is puffs; ribbon is puffed and lace is puffed.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE OX WARBLE FLY.

Best and Most Efficient Way to Get Rid of the Pest Is to Destroy the Maggot.

The warble or swelling on the back of cattle is caused by the larva of a fly which attaches its eggs to the hair on the legs, flanks and neck of the animal. These hatch and the larvae establish themselves under the skin, usually on either side of the backbone. Here they feed upon the animal juices until ready to pupate, causing the swelling or warble. When growth is completed the grub leaves the warble, drops to the ground, crawls under the most con-



SECTION OF WARBLE.

venient shelter, such as a piece of board, log, etc., and here transforms into the fly or adult stage. There is a difference of opinion as to how the grub gets under the skin. Some entomologists claim that the egg is taken into the stomach by the animals licking themselves, hatch there, adhering to the walls, then the grubs gradually work their way toward the surface, where they remain until fully grown. Others hold that the eggs hatch where they are laid and the young larvae bury themselves at once



DIFFERENT STAGES OF PUPA AND ADULT FLY.

under the skin. Whatever method is employed the results are the same.

The best way to get rid of the pest is to kill the maggot. This may be done by squeezing them out. Place the thumb near the base of the swelling and press firmly until the grub is forced out. To prevent the attacks of the fly in summer, a mixture of four ounces flowers of sulphur, one gill of spirits of tar with a quart of train oil rubbed along the spine, loins and ribs is useful. Train oil can be used alone. As the fly does not move about from place to place freely, its eradication on individual farms depends almost completely upon the owner.—Orange Judd Farmer.

CROP-BOUND POULTRY.

Unless a Remedy Is Immediately Applied Fowls So Afflicted Will Die Speedily.

Crop bound is especially prevalent among fowls in close confinement, where in their desire to procure green food they consume large quantities of dry grass, and I have observed its being brought on in at least one case by eating tea leaves, the whole mass forming a hard lump in the crop, thus being indigestible, causing the bird to die, unless a remedy is speedily applied, to die. In one of our exchanges a writer gives the following remedy: First, procure a piece of the smallest size rubber tube about 18 inches in length (this can be obtained at any drug store); attach one end to a small tunnel, grease the other with lard or vaseline for about four inches, and are ready for business. Get an assistant to securely hold the sick bird, now carefully place tube in the bird's mouth and push well down the crop, about four inches of tube will be required, hold the tunnel slightly above the fowl's head and slowly pour in as much lukewarm water as the crop will hold, about one teacupful. Have the assistant work the crop carefully during the process and until the hard mass becomes softened. Great care should be taken both in pouring water and working crop lest the fowl become choked by water rising in the throat. Next grasp the bird by the legs and hold head down, gently working crop to assist bird to vomit. In most cases one trial is enough to completely empty the crop, but in case it is not, let the fowl rest for half an hour and repeat the process. This remedy has also been used by me very successfully in cases of acute indigestion. Keep the bird on soft food with plenty of sharp grit and charcoal for a few days and the cure is complete.

Vertigo in Geese and Ducks.

The most frequent difficulty with ducks and geese is that of vertigo. They drop down on their feet or fall over to one side suddenly, at times as rapidly recovering or dying immediately. This happens only when ducks or geese are fed on too much grain. The best system to adopt is to put them in a field where short grass is abundant, or even young weeds, and let them get the food for themselves. They require but very little food after warm weather comes, as they are then well over the laying season, becoming non-producers. If this fact is kept in view—that of the non-producers requiring but little food during warm weather—there would be a saving in expenses, as well as fewer losses occurring from disease, but it is difficult to convince those having good breeds that there is such a thing as killing with kindness—feeding too much.—Farm and Fireside.

Split Ears for Cattle.

Cattle of any age will eat split ears of corn without soreness of the mouth, which frequently results when fed on whole ears, or on parts of ears which have been broken crosswise of the cob. Even calves of nine months will grow fat upon them. This is a specially desirable way to prepare it to feed to milk cows. A steer of three years is not fully provided with grinders, and even at that age it is hard for him to masticate whole ears.

HE LEARNED A LESSON.

He Was a Sharp Young Woman and Made the Facetious Lawyer Walk Home.

A spunky West Side young woman gave a budding attorney, who is sometimes known as "Smart Alec" Smith, something to think about the other day. And, as he was forced to walk down town from far out West Madison street way, he had plenty of time to ponder the lesson. He was waiting for a cable car and flipping a half dollar in the air. By his side, also waiting for a car, stood an elegantly-dressed, beautiful and, to all appearances, honest and refined young woman. Mr. Smith was not personally acquainted with the elegantly-dressed, beautiful young woman, nor, so far as known, was she with him. Therefore, he kept flipping the half dollar in the air, regardless of her presence, and catching it in his nimble palm as it descended.

By and by the expected car came along and to a stop. As it stopped Lawyer Smith gave a last flip to the half dollar before getting on board. As he did so the beautifully dressed and beautiful young woman stepped forward, preparatory to mounting the footboard. Unfortunately she came within Mr. Smith's sunlight, with the result that his palm missed the descending half dollar. The descending half dollar rattled on the pavement and rolled under the edge of the car. Then, whether from pique or from sudden accession of facetiousness, Mr. Smith did an unusual thing. Grabbing up the half dollar, he followed the elegantly dressed, beautiful young woman into the car, and holding it out toward her, said: "Excuse me, miss, was it you who dropped this half dollar?"

The elegantly dressed, beautiful young woman's face was suffused with a blush.

"For if it is, please take pleasure in returning it to you."

"Well, answered the young woman, her blush growing deeper, 'well, I don't know as it's my coin, but seeing you are so polite about it, I guess I can handle it in my business.'"

And she gently transferred the 50-cent piece from Lawyer Smith's palm to her own.

The real joke of this story lies in the fact that 50 cents was all the money Lawyer Smith had with him, and that he had to get off the car and walk to his destination.—Chicago Chronicle.

Formation of Coal.

It will be remarked that the deposits of anthracite are found in very mountainous regions. The difference between this hard and what are called the soft coals was explained to me by the late Prof. William B. Rogers. When the contraction of the earth's surface took place by which the mountain regions of Pennsylvania and a few other parts of the carboniferous series were formed, these mountains were thrown up, turned over and twisted in such a manner as to cause the materials of vegetable origin of which coal is formed to become coked, or partly coked, under extreme pressure. It is due to that pressure and accompanying heat that the anthracite coals are hard and virtually free from bitumen; while, under other conditions, the bituminous or semi-bituminous coals are soft and more friable, containing more bituminous elements. In some other parts of the earth's surface where coal is found the so-called brown coals and lignites have not been subjected to the measure of heat under pressure sufficient to convert them into true coal.—Edward Atkinson, in Century.

He Got Even.

Mrs. Horricks—I want you to understand that I once declined an offer of marriage from a man who could buy and sell you.

Mr. Horricks—Humph! That's nothing. I'd be willing to sell out so cheap that almost any old plug could do it.—Chicago Evening News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most heat. A straw-pile will give a brighter blaze than a ton of coal.—Ham's Horn.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs, Jennie Pinkard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

She—"Now, can you guess my age, major?" Gallant Major—"No, I can't; but you don't look it."—Tit-Bits.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who has nothing to sell never cares what the market is.—Washington Democrat.

Deep streams run still; and why? Not because there are no obstructions, but because they are so full that they overflow those obstructions and make the shallow stream to make its noisy way; it is the full life that saves us from the little, noisy troubles of life.—George S. Merriam.

It is to self-government, the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the councils that are to assign the good or evil to all—that we owe what we are and what we hope to be.—Daniel Webster.

Take time, and go apart for a season, withdraw to yourself, and discover the evolutions of thine own thought. Thou must take thy time on principles, as perceived within thee.—Trinities and Sanctities.

We do not shake off our yesterdays and sustain no further relation to them; they follow us, they constitute our life, and they give us our place and force as meaning to our present deeds.—Joseph Parker.

"The mask is torn off thy face!" she cried, with all the vehemence of the woman scorned. "And the clown's hoof is revealed!" The unworthy lover covered back. "That," he muttered, for he was not unconscious of his deficiencies, "doubtless arises from the fact that I cannot open my mouth without putting my foot in it."—Detroit Journal.

"Here, you've been telling me all along," said the bright-faced young wife, "what a wonderful cook your mother was; and now your Aunt Jane has just told me that your father was a chronic dyspeptic." "Well, you see," the young husband murmured, with a deep sigh, "mother learned by practicing on father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What intensely red hair that young man has!" exclaimed Maud. "I'm surprised that you seem to like him so well." "Oh," replied Mamie, "I don't like him very well. I never invite him to anything but pink teas."—Washington Star.

BLOOD POISONING.

A Nurse's Experience.

She'd rather have one than three.

There are thousands of people suffering from blood poisoning who have almost begged themselves in buying medicines from which they have obtained no help. There are thousands of others who first or last have tried Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and found perfect healing. One of these others, Mrs. A. P. Taylor, of Englewood, N. Dak., relates the following experience: "About two years ago, I nursed a lady who was suffering (and finally died) from blood poisoning. I must have contracted the disease from her; for shortly after her death, I had four large sores or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but, in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. They were obstinate, very painful, annoying, and only getting worse all the time. At last, I purchased six bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the first bottle was taken, I noticed a decided improvement in my general health; my appetite was quickened, and I felt better and stronger than I had for some time. While using the second bottle, I noticed that the sores had begun to look healthier

and to heal. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."

This is but one example of the remedial value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all forms of blood disease. There is no other blood medicine that cures so promptly, so surely and so thoroughly. After nearly half a century of test and trial it is the standard medicine of the world for all diseases of the blood. Sores, ulcers, boils, tetter, rheumatism, scrofula and every other blood disease is curable by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The success of this remedy has caused many imitations to be put on the market. Imitation remedies work imitation cures. The universal testimony is that "one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other kind." If you are interested in knowing more about this remedy, get Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured. It is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

Appreciative.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest. "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Good It Did.

Mrs. Goslin—Did, indeed, my boy, the shoddy and the Van Bikerings all saw it and commented on it.

The Ruling Passion.

I offered that lady \$500 for her interest in the property and she refused to consider the proposition. "I offered her \$499.90 and she jumped at it."—Detroit Free Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

After the Opera.

Marie—The tenor's beautiful tones are still ringing in my ears. Louise—Goodness! And earrings are all out of style, too!—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the fleet of the United States, arranged for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent C. & M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Reminder and Reminder.

"What a cute little shirt you have for a pen wiper, Mr. Dotley!" "Yes; that's the only woolen undergarment I ever bought of a peddler."—N. Y. World.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Six Slices -
Rhubarb -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Oil of Sweet Almonds -
Warm Water -
Clarified Sugar -
Waterbury's Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of
Dr. H. H. HITCHER
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS.
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Hitcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PAINT YOUR OWN WALLS & CEILINGS.

MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS. Purchase a package of MURALO paint dealer and your own decorating. This material is a **READY FINISH** to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

SAPOLIO

LIKE A GOOD TEMPER,
"SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The purest and the best. Sample sent FREE on mention of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEDICINE CO., South Bend, Indiana.

GALLUP'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

If you are troubled with any form of **DYSPEPSIA** or indigestion, these are what you should use. They are superior to all others—a **POSITIVE CURE**, as well as a Digestive. 25c and 50c boxes, by mail on receipt of price. On receipt of one 2 cent postage stamp I will send a **SIX DAYS' TRIAL PACKAGE FREE** by mail. Address **L. E. GALLUP, M. D., MARSHALL, MICH.**

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 50c; large, 1.00. Book free. **J. P. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.** Sold by Druggists.

GIVEN AWAY A Well-Made American Watch not a toy, to anyone sending 75c. annual subscription at \$1 each to the **OVERLAND MONTHLY**, 15, San Francisco. This magazine was established by Bret Harte in 1868. It is the size of *Nation's* and is superbly illustrated.

A. N. K.-C 1705

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WELL MACHINERY—BANY IMPROVEMENTS, LOUIS & AYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

MOVEMENT ON MANILA

First Battle May Occur at the Philippines.

OUR SQUADRON EN ROUTE.

Easy Victory For the Americans Is Predicted.

Our Ships Carry One Hundred and Twenty-Two Guns to Ninety-Six of That of the Enemy—Admiral Dewey Cares More for the Capture of the Spanish Fleet Than He Does For the Possession of the City—Every Preparation Has Been Made For a Battle—The Co-Operation of the American Fleet With the Insurgents Has Been Kept an Entire Secret—Strict Orders Against Any Barbarity.

LONDON, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "United States Consul General Williams, after spending the evening ashore with United States Consul Williams, accompanied the American squadron. Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it; but Chief Aguinaldo goes as their representative. He will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents.

"The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels. On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of his arrival. His men are in the best of spirits and excellent health. There have been nine desertions, including six Chinamen, one Italian and one German during the fleet's stay at Hong Kong.

"Every preparation has been made. The ships are cleaned and painted for battle, and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for America. Her ships carry 122 guns, as against 96 or thereabouts in the Spanish fleet. The co-operation of the American fleet with the rebels has been kept a strict secret. The latter await the arrival of the fleet, when Manila must soon succumb. Its defenses are in a wretched state. The Americans in the Philippines are anxious to see British rule established there, and the proposal has been favorably received here. The Manila press on the contrary says there is great enthusiasm among the population for Spain, and that an obstinate resistance will be offered to the Americans; but the papers qualify this bold allegation by referring to the 'phlegmatic character of the natives, which prevents any excited expression of opinion.' These journals say too, that the treason of a few hundreds or a few thousands of the rebels does not affect the virtue of the race; and they haughtily add that the Philippines will prove worthy of Spain.

"The governor of the Philippines has issued several proclamations. One required all able-bodied Spaniards to enroll themselves for military service, and accorded permission to foreigners to join. Exemption is granted to all American citizens. One extraordinary proclamation has excited great distrust here. It asserts that the American people are composed of all social excrescences, who have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, their acts of treachery and their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions.

MADRID UNMOVED.

She Awaits the Outcome With Perfect Confidence.

MADRID, April 28.—Madrid is absolutely unmoved. The capture of the American Saranac by a Spanish gunboat near Manila caused a momentary excitement, but the town is expectant of the result of the action likely to occur off the Philippines and awaits the outcome with perfect confidence.

As a counterpoise to the growing sympathy toward the Carlists among the people since Don Carlos raised a vigorous war note against the United States, the Spanish cardinals and prelates are now assembling here to visit the queen regent collectively, declaring their adhesion to and support of the reigning dynasty. They will endeavor to convince the people that the queen regent has never advocated peace at any price, but thoroughly participated in the enthusiasm of the people to defend the honor and rights of Spain.

Watching the Straits.

GIBRALTAR, April 28.—All day long a Spanish warship and a torpedo boat destroyer were seen cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar, evidently on the lookout for vessels carrying the American flag. Later in the afternoon the torpedo boat destroyer anchored off Ceuta, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, and the warship proceeded westward.

Destroy American Commerce.

MADRID, April 28.—There is a report in circulation here that some of the Spanish cruisers now gathering about Manila will be used later to scour the Pacific and destroy American commerce in those waters.

Netheroy Coming.

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro announces that the dynamite cruiser Netheroy, purchased by the United States, sails northward on Saturday next, escorted by a Brazilian warship.

Made Good Time.

MADRID, April 28.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz has arrived at Ferrol, steaming 600 miles in 31 hours.

HAVANA DISPATCHES

News Sent by Permission of the Censorship.

FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

American Torpedo Boat Fires on a Spanish Warship.

Shots Returned, the American Vessel Hit and Compelled to Retreat—American Torpedo Boat Driven Out of the Harbor of Matanzas—Two Spanish Vessels Have Run the Havana Blockade. Mistakes Made by American Monitors. Italian Cruiser Welcomed Into Havana. Money and Ammunition Landed in Cuba For the Spanish Soldiers—Preparing to Fight Against the United States Troops—Eighteen Insurgents Killed in an Engagement With the Spaniards—Havana Residents Are Anxious For Hostilities to Begin.

HAVANA, April 28.—The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is announced here, encountered at Cayo Piedra, not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat destroyer which opened fire on the Spanish warship. The gunboat it is added, answered with 11 shots. It is claimed the American destroyer was damaged and retreated.

Dispatches from Matanzas say that an American torpedo boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time, it is stated, six shots were fired at her and she retreated.

The Spanish coasting steamer Cosme Herrera, which ran the blockade on Saturday last, is, it appears, not the only vessel to have reached this port since the blockade was established, as the arrival of the steamer Aviles from Nuevitas is also reported.

It is announced from Cayo Frances, near Calbarien, that two United States monitors captured two schooners loaded with coal; but, discovering that they were German vessels they were released.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan arrived here on Saturday. Her band played the Spanish national hymn, and the forts and Spanish warships answered, their bands playing the Italian national hymn. The usual salutes were exchanged.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from Cadiz on April 19, via Las Palmas on April 13, for Havana, has arrived, it is announced, safely at Cienfuegos. She had on board \$3,000,000 in silver and a quantity of ammunition.

It is officially announced that the insurgent Brigadier General Masaso has been authorized to form a division of natives to fight against the United States troops.

The Spanish officials say that the well known insurgent leader, Juan Delgado, with 17 of his followers, has been killed near Cano.

BLOCKADE EFFECTUAL.

Havana Already Feeling the Effects of the War.

KEY WEST, April 28.—The blockade continues without incident. No casualties have been reported to the flagships. The torpedo boat Dupont arrived from Matanzas, reporting that there had been no more firing there and that the blockade was effectively established. No prizes have been secured by the Matanzas squadron.

News has been received that the La Lucha asserted that two coasting steamers had sneaked into Havana harbor on Saturday; but it should be remembered that at that time the blockade was only in its initial stages.

The fighting squadron is equipped with a force of small boats, which under cover of darkness can get close in shore, where they are likely to prevent blockade running by little craft hugging the coast. The incident cannot be taken as in any way a criterion of the blockade's effectiveness, or as effecting in the slightest the chance of our success.

Havana even now feels the pinch of the blockade. When Spanish need of food becomes imperative, then, if there is money enough in the city to make it worth while there are likely to be many attempts at blockade running; but Rear Admiral Sampson says they will be unsuccessful. Then will come the inevitable and Havana will be forced to surrender and beg for food.

Information regarding the movements of the insurgents is meagre; but it is known that as many as can are leaving Havana. The insurgent army is believed to be active and is trusted to shut off all communication between North and South Cuba, though communication between Havana and Bataviano still appears to exist. Much has been written regarding concerted movement by the insurgents upon Havana and its defenses. This seems hardly feasible. The scarcity of food is bound to affect insurgents and Spaniards alike. As soon as the former carry their campaign into the far north of the island they are confronted with starvation.

WARSHIPS MUST MOVE.

Portugal Will Not Allow the Spanish Fleet at St. Vincent.

LISBON, April 28.—The state council meets tomorrow in order to decree the neutrality of Portugal during the war between Spain and the United States, after which the Spanish fleet must leave the Cape Verde Islands. In view of this, it is announced, several Portuguese warships have started, or are

about to start, for the Cape Verde Islands.

There are no belligerent warships in any Portuguese ports, excepting, of course, the Spanish fleet at St. Vincent. Cape Verde Islands, which, it is expected, will put to sea at once.

WILD STORIES.

Paris Newspapers Publishing Unreliable War Dispatches.

PARIS, April 28.—The newspapers here are publishing all series of wild stories. According to one of them, Germany has protested against the blockade of the Philippine Islands, and contemplates sending warships from Kiao-Chou to uphold her protest.

Another story, purporting to come from St. Petersburg, says Great Britain upset Russia's efforts at Washington, because Great Britain is working hard to secure an Anglo-American-German understanding, "which Russia will meet by a league comprised of all the other European powers."

Our Fleet Gone to Manila.

LONDON, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says: "The American fleet, headed by the flagship Olympia, sailed at 2 o'clock Wednesday direct for Manila. The British cruiser Immortalite will follow the American squadron."

Lee Summoned to Washington.

RICHMOND, April 28.—General Fitzhugh Lee has been summoned to Washington and will leave here at once.

Expected a Severe Storm.

EASTPORT, Me., April 28.—Cruiser Minneapolis has gone to safer anchorage, anticipating a severe storm.

NEW YORK MILITIA.

Those Selected to Answer the President's Call For Volunteers.

ALBANY, April 28.—Adjutant General Tillinghast has promulgated this order:

"The president of the United States having called on this state for 12 regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry, and requested that, as far as practicable, the National Guard be given the preference, the following organizations are selected to enter the service of the United States as volunteer regiments for a service of two years unless sooner discharged:

"Of the First brigade, the Ninth and Twelfth regiments.

"Of the Second brigade, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-seventh regiments.

"Of the Third brigade, two regiments, of the organizations of the brigade.

"Of the Fourth brigade, the Sixty-fifth regiment and one regiment of the separate companies of the brigade.

"Of the Fifth brigade, the Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments.

The two troops of cavalry will be furnished, one by squadron 'A,' the second by troop 'C.'

"It is not expected that the move to the places of mobilization will begin until the first of next week.

"The 25 per cent. of the guard, who are to remain home will be immediately organized into six regiments to be used for local defense if necessary.

"The two regiments to be organized from the Third brigade will be comprised of the following organizations: "First regiment—First battalion, Tenth battalion, Second battalion, Third, Thirtieth, Twentieth and Forty-fourth separate companies; Fourth battalion, Fifth, Sixteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth separate companies.

"Second regiment—First battalion, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Twenty-first separate companies; Second battalion, Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth separate companies; Third battalion, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-second separate companies."

RESPONDED NOBLY.

National Guardsmen Obey the Call of Duty.

BUFFALO, April 28.—The showing made by the National Guard in volunteering for service whenever the president may direct is very gratifying. In this city, out of a total of 623 men in the Sixty-fifth regiment, 524 have signified their willingness to go to the front, while in the Seventy-fourth regiment 463 out of 598 have enlisted for regular service. The separate companies also show up well in most cases.

In Rochester the First company signed with but 12 exceptions, while the Eighth will go entire. Sixty-nine out of 78, comprising the Thirteenth company of Elmira, have volunteered. 52 out of 86 at Niagara Falls. Forty-second company; 86 out of 99 at Olean. Forty-third company; 61 out of 86 at Hornellsville. Forty-seventh company; and 15 out of 80 at Medina. Twenty-ninth company.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the National league base ball games:

At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Cincinnati... 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0—5 3 0
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3 11 2
Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Thornton and Donohue.

Umpires—McDonald and O'Day.
At St. Louis—R. H. E.
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 11 3
Pittsburg... 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 0—2 9 11 0
Batteries—Daniels, Sudhoff and Sugden; Hastings and Schriver.

Umpires—Cushman and Heydler.
Second game—R. H. E.
St. Louis... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 4
Pittsburg... 1 0 0 2 1 0 4 3—9 11 4
Batteries—Hughes and Sugden; Tannhill and Schriver.

Umpires—Cushman and Heydler.
At Louisville—R. H. E.
Louisville... 0 0 1 1 0 4 3 0—5 3 3
Cleveland... 0 3 3 0 0 2 0 0—8 13 3
Batteries—Ehret and Wilson; Young, McAllister and O'Connor.

Umpires—Swartwood and Woods.
At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Philadelphia... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 3 0
Boston... 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—6 10 6
Batteries—Dunkle and Boyle; Nichols and Bergen.

Umpires—Snyder and Curry.
At Baltimore—R. H. E.
Baltimore... 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0—4 9 3
Brooklyn... 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 1—7 11 0
Batteries—Hughes and Clarke; Kennedy and Ryan.

Umpires—Lynch and Connelly.
At Washington—R. H. E.
Washington... 0 2 2 0 0 3 0 0—6 8 8
New York... 4 0 8 0 5 2 1 0—14 14 4
Batteries—Donovan, Amole and McGuire; Seymour and Grady.

Umpires—Kinslie and Andrews.

WAR SITUATION.

Blockade Complete and No Intentions to Bombard.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The war situation is substantially this: The blockade squadron remains passive before Havana with no present purpose of bombarding, or of drawing the fire of the shore batteries. The strategic purpose of effective blockade of the Cuban capital is being accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the authorities here. There is no indication that a part of the fleet will be withdrawn for the purpose of affording additional protection to North Atlantic ports.

As to the report of the imminence of a naval battle off the Philippine Islands the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior in number and quality to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the battalion of Manila, and are not expecting an engagement for about two days.

Without giving any explanation for setting this time the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts. There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the American expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations in Asiatic waters. It is possible that this can be done without attacking the other at all, by seizing a suitable port on some adjacent island without fortifications, the sympathies of whose inhabitants are toward the insurgents.

No word had come to the department up to the close of office hours of the arrival of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that if she has gotten in that port she did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has sailed to bombard the cities on the North American coast is taken as a certain indication at the navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If this were contemplated, the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

CUSHING DAMAGED.

Not the Result of an Encounter With a Spanish Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It was learned that the torpedo boat Cushing is on her way north in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engine, which is wrecked as the result, it is said, of an attempt to show off her fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boyd, who was temporarily in charge of her.

The repairs, it is expected, will take about a month, and probably will be done at the Norfolk navy yard. It is said that the vessel has had no encounter of any sort with the Spanish, and that there is nothing in reports current that the Spanish gunboat Ligeria had fired at and hit it.

WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

A Number of Countries Have So Informed the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The state department posted a notice stating it had been officially advised of the issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Colombia. To these should be added Great Britain, that country having issued a neutrality proclamation, although the state department has not yet been officially advised of the fact. It is supposed also that the official notice of France's neutrality will soon be received.

Including France, four of the six great powers of Europe have declared their neutrality, namely, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. There are more of the great powers, Germany and Austria, neither of which have yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise, as Austria's sympathy with Spain is no more pronounced than that of any other country of Europe. It is doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude eventually. The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting her own commercial interests before shaping the exact terms of her neutrality proclamation.

HOSTILITIES DELAYED.

Actual Fighting May Not Begin Until Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. That belief, however, has not prevented the officers whose duty it is to get the troops together from pushing their work with the greatest energy. Thus, within 12 hours after the Hull bill became a law, the department was able to begin to send out circulars prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full war strength of 61,000 men.

The enormous amount of work involved in thus increasing the army, regular and volunteer, has caused General Miles to abandon his southern trip for the present. The officials of the department were overwhelmed with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making the assignments of troops among the volunteer forces and many changes may be looked for.

READY TO SAIL.

Ten Complete Vessels Now in the New York Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, in command of Lieutenant Adolph Marx, is ready to sail. Besides the dismantled cruisers Chicago and Atlanta there are 10 vessels now in the yard.

The Yankee and Prairie, which will be manned by the re-enlisted members of the Massachusetts and the New York naval reserves respectively, will not be ready to accommodate the sailors for a week at least.

Captain Weeks, in command of the Massachusetts naval brigade, has returned from Washington, and said that

his trip to the capital, where he had an interview with Secretary Long, had been a very satisfactory one. The members of the brigade will be granted a furlough of 12 months each, and the majority of those who are here will at once volunteer for 12 months service in the regular navy. They will be kept together and their officers will retain the positions which they now hold.

RIGHT TO SEARCH.

How Different Countries Stand on This Question.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search as detrimental to British and German commerce. Thus far Spain has announced a much more radical doctrine than the United States in the matter. The Spanish order published in the official Gazette last Monday announced the purpose of exercising the right of search of all merchant ships on the high seas. The president's proclamation qualified the right of search, requiring great caution in general and with boats carrying mails in particular.

No European Intervention.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Members of the diplomatic corps dismiss the report coming from Europe that another move toward European intervention will be made as soon as Spain suffers a decisive reverse. This is said to be purely conjectural, as no such move has taken form thus far by the exchange of notes.

Chased by Spanish Gunboat.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special to The Evening World from Colon says: The steamship Allianca from New York arrived here safely. She reports that on Sunday last, when six miles off Cape May, a Spanish gunboat headed toward her gave chase. The Allianca changed her course, and after a run the gunboat gave up pursuit.

Caring For Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The navy department as yet has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal offices of the department think they will be sent to the Boston naval prison.

Rather Indefinite.

BAYONNE, France, April 28.—Mail advices from Madrid say a Spanish squadron sailed Wednesday and, it is rumored, was going to bombard northern ports of the United States. The port of departure was not given.

Expected in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 28.—Advices from English and Spanish agents of mercantile firms here indicate Spanish fleet from Cape Verde likely to appear first in this locality, hoping to obtain coal.



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